

OVERSEAS NEWS

Humphrey campaign purse will be much fuller this time

BY MALCOLM DEAN

Hubert Humphrey was in London yesterday talking like a Democratic Presidential candidate and, as always, talking too much. For the record he was still declaring himself a non-candidate but no one was left in any doubt of what he is itching to do next year—run again against Nixon.

For the moment his best strategy, like Kennedy's, is to stay on the sidelines. Or as he put it: "I am a non-candidate. But I have reserved for myself the right to change my mind. I am a non-candidate studying the field, reserving for myself the opportunity of looking at the situation later on."

Further delay for Lockheed

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, July 30

The drive to save Lockheed from bankruptcy before Congress adjourns on August 6 stalled today when the Senate again refused to curtail the filibuster against the loan guarantee legislation.

The vote on the closure motion was 53 to 27, seven votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority, the same margin as in the previous vote on Wednesday. Lockheed supporters claim the confusion caused by the breakdown of yesterday's cloakroom compromise for the failure to get the necessary votes and they plan a further closure vote for Monday.

At this moment Lockheed's chances of getting its loan guarantee do not seem good, if the Republican Senate leaders insist on sticking to the broad guarantee bill to benefit other ailing businesses as well as Lockheed.

The impasse in the Senate has shifted the scene of the Administration's efforts to secure passage of the legislation to the House which is expected to vote tonight on a selective bill to aid Lockheed alone. If the legislation does pass in this form, officials are hopeful that they will succeed in breaking the Senate filibuster either through a compromise or by a change of heart.

Import surcharge plea to Nixon

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, July 30

One of the most powerful men in Congress, and one of the numerous undeclared candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, Mr Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, has called for serious consideration to be given to the imposition of a surcharge on imports and a rebate on exports. He is putting forward his demand because of his alarm at the trade deficits in each of the past three months.

His proposal would amount to protection for America's domestic industries and a subsidy for her export industry. It would be in direct violation of GATT. Mr Mills knows that of course but he says that America's major trading partners have been violating this GATT rule during the past decade. He named no names but it is known that Britain and Canada as well as the Common Market Six are among those he has in mind. Although there have been

recent signs that some members of the Nixon Administration have become alarmed at the deteriorating trade balance, and would not be averse to taking some form of action to improve it, it is generally believed that the Government will avoid measures which would almost inevitably provoke retaliation leading to serious international trade warfare.

In a speech to the Washington Press Club yesterday, Mr Mills proposed several measures to boost exports and curb imports. The most drastic was the imposition of a border tax or surcharge on all imports, with a rebate on exports to an equal value. Alternatively, there could be a temporary large import tax and a small export rebate, or the US could follow some of the European countries and impose a permanent value-added tax payable by imports and deducted from exports.

Statements like that in America have tied up a good deal of money which would have otherwise gone to Muskies. Several backers are waiting to see what Humphrey will do before they commit themselves. All of which gives Hubert Humphrey cause for grim amusement. "In 1968 when I was an official candidate we had great difficulty in getting money. Now that I am not a candidate, I read there are backers waiting for me to run."

Had the President's initiative on talks with China sealed the Presidency for Nixon in 1972? Mr Humphrey did not think so. The President deserved to be commended for his foreign policy initiative but his handling of the American economy had sealed his fate.

The economy was much worse than official reports suggested. The official unemployment rate of 51 per cent was nearer to 8 per cent. It was as high as 85 per cent among young black people and 17 per cent among GIs returning from the war. What was needed were an incomes policy, productivity councils, income tax reductions brought forward, and investment tax credits.

Asked about the Pentagon papers, he suggested that much of their contents had appeared before. The reason for their impact was that so much had reappeared in one fell swoop. "In my home state of Minnesota we get 33 inches of rain. If we had it altogether it would be a deluge."

Would the Pentagon papers hurt his political ambitions? He thought a party that spent its time mulling over events that had happened six years previously would only hurt itself. It should be more concerned with what would be happening six years in the future.

He mentioned his own commitment to a systematic American withdrawal from Vietnam but did not mention how late his commitment had been made in the 1968 Presidential campaign.

For a potential rival for the Democratic nomination he had nothing but kind words. He would welcome John Lindsay into the Democratic Party should the New York mayor decide to switch parties. "He has been living in political sin for too long. It is time for his redemption."

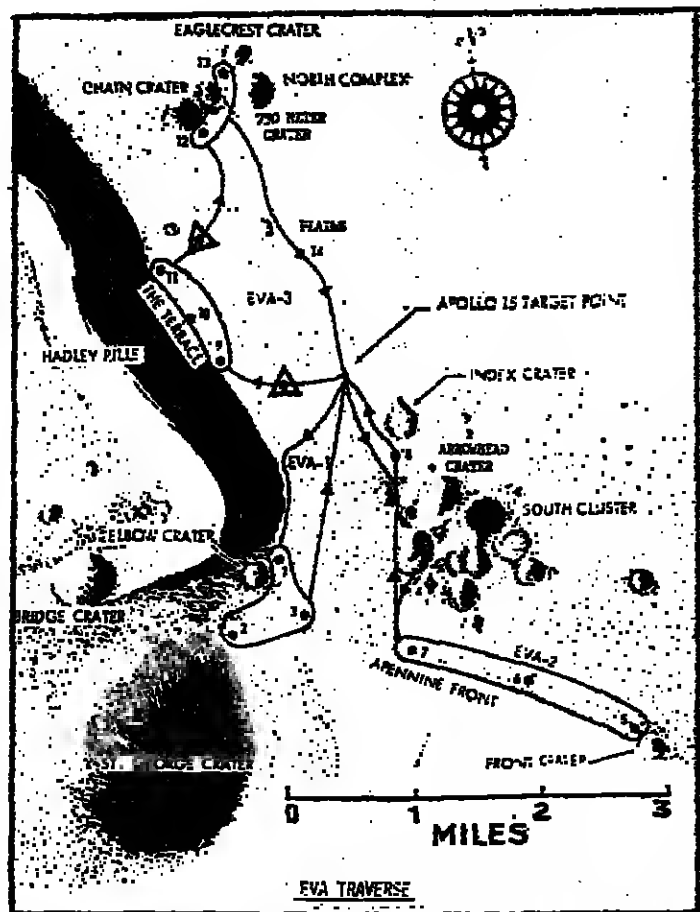
Pilgrims saved from train fire

Fire broke out on a special train carrying about 600 old and sick pilgrims to Lourdes while it was in a tunnel near Finalet Ligure on Thursday night. All the pilgrims were evacuated safely although some were suffering from shock.

The fire was started by an exploding oxygen cylinder and damaged the last two carriages. A course pulled the alarm signal and the crew unhooked the two carriages so as to pull clear the rest of the 14-coach train.

Exacting timetable faces astronauts

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent



The area the astronauts will explore. The numbered points are sampling stations

The programme of activities facing David Scott and James Irwin during their three days on the moon is the longest and most exacting ever attempted. While their colleagues, Alfred Worden, pilots the command ship in lunar orbit, the two men will explore a wide area of the moon's surface in their lunar rover, collecting samples and recording scientific data.

In the following table, the times shown are those originally planned. They may be changed as the landing develops.

SATURDAY

0041—Lunar landing craft (LSC) depressurised. Scott begins 30 minutes of descent, and photography of the landing site while standing with his head out of the upper hatch. This exercise is new and is called the SEVA—stand up extra vehicular activity—to distinguish it from the later EVAs.

0114—Craft repressurised. Astronauts eat and rest.

1224—Depressurisation starts for first EVA.

1439—Scott steps onto surface followed by Irwin. Astronauts set up television camera and collect "contingency samples" of surface material. Start of live television transmission.

1454—Moon-buggy (lunar rover vehicle) unstowed, test driven and loaded with equipment.

1546—Start of first moon drive (EVA-1) to Hadley Rille edge near Elbow Crater, the Appennine front near St George Crater, and a debris area to collect samples and record geological structure. Total journey about five miles.

1814—Arrive back at lunar module.

1832—Unload Apollo lunar experimental package (ALSEP) from LM and deploy the instruments with their central data-collecting radio transmitter. This will include the first use of a special drill to collect 10 ft deep cores of material and to embed a heat-flow experiment in the moon's surface.

2029—Arrive back at LM, set up solar wind experiment, and take photographs.

2124—End of EVA-1.

SUNDAY

1146—Depressurisation for EVA-2.

1157—Scott leaves LM followed 12 minutes later by Irwin.

1200—Start of live television transmission. Crew loads lunar rover.

1233—Begin second moon drive to western rim of South Cluster, other regions of the

Appennine front (EVA-2). Front Crater (1960) and of the collection of document samples, trench, and photographs. The Mare near Index Crater for more collections and surface behaviour. Total journey 10 miles.

1744—Arrive back at LM. Unload and stow samples.

1844—End of EVA-2.

MONDAY

0824—Depressurisation for EVA-3.

0845—Start of EVA-3 and at investigation and sampling the geology of Hadley Rille to the north and the plains area just north of the landing site. EVA to last six hours: total journey miles.

0849—Start of live television transmission.

1147—Alfred Worden, circling the moon in the command module "Endeavour," changes orbit in preparation for the lift-off from the moon.

1244—Astronauts back lunar module.

1309—Lift-off from the moon.

NATO in no mood to share

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Norwegian Foreign Minister, Mr Cappelen, has made it clear that when the NATO Council assemblies again in Brussels on Monday, his country will not endorse the British Government's idea of a cost-sharing operation on Malta.

When the Council met earlier this week, the idea was put forward by British Ambassador, Sir Edward Peck. The British initiative was aimed at getting contributions from most, if not all, of the other 14 Governments of the North Atlantic grouping, to help shoulder the increased burden of payments for the use of military facilities on the island.

At present, under the 10-year agreement signed in 1964, Britain is paying about \$4.8 million per year, and the prospect now is that the new Prime Minister, Mr Don Mintoff, wants to raise this to something in the region of £30 million per year.

In Oslo yesterday, the Norwegian Foreign Ministry said it knew that Norway's answer in Brussels will be a firm negative. And according to Norwegian sources Denmark has decided on the same line. There are hints from Washington that the United States is cool towards the idea and there has been virtually no response from Canada.

Sisco presses home theme of flexibility

Jerusalem, July 30

Mr Sisco, the American Assistant Secretary of State, today urged Mr Meir to show more flexibility in reaching an agreement to reopen the Suez Canal, usually well informed sources said here.

Mr Sisco conferred with the Israeli Premier for more than three hours at the start of what was expected to be an extended round of open, and possibly tough talks.

A brief joint communique issued after the meeting, which was also attended by the Foreign Minister, Mr Eban, merely said the discussions covered a wide range of matters of common interest, "with the openness and friendship which has characterised the relations between the two countries."

But political sources said Mr Sisco spoke for most of the time and tried to persuade Israel to be more flexible in an effort to break the Israeli-Egyptian deadlock over a Suez agreement.

Israel demands an unlimited ceasefire and no Egyptian or Russian troop crossings of the waterway following an Israeli withdrawal, while Egypt insists on sending its troops across the canal and will only agree to a limited ceasefire linked to a total Israeli withdrawal.

Mr Sisco stressed the importance of reaching an interim agreement on the canal as the only way of breaking the general Middle East deadlock.

and making progress towards a peaceful settlement, the sources said.

The sources said Mr Sisco did not put forward any specific plans for an Israeli withdrawal from the waterway, nor the extent of such a withdrawal—another source of dispute between Egypt and Israel.

Egypt has called for an Israeli withdrawal to a line running east of El Arish over 100 miles from the canal, while Israel is reported to be thinking in terms of 10 or 15 miles so that it could quickly reoccupy the evacuated area in the case of an Egyptian violation of any agreement.

Mr Sisco brought a message to this meeting from President Sadat offering that he wanted talks on reopening the canal to continue. Sources here said the message followed recent discussions between Mr Sadat and State Department officials in Cairo.

Political sources described Mr Sisco's first round of talks as "practical." They said they would serve as a preamble for further and more detailed discussions in smaller study groups during his stay.

The sources said Mr Sisco now appeared inclined to prolong his visit beyond the original limit of 10 days.

and messages, in the first instance, might be exchanged between the Indian refugee camps and East Pakistan, and that refugees would be able to learn the conditions existing in their home cities, towns, and villages.

Until now the High Commissioner's Office for Refugees has been dealing more with the League of Red Cross Societies, which, unlike the International Committee, handles the pressing problems of human needs on the spot in natural and man-made disasters, working through local groups.

Subsequently the Libyans ordered 110 Dassault Mirage 3 and 5 fighters from France but then also sought to purchase British armoured vehicles and missiles.

The highly mobile close range Tigercat used by British, Iranian, Jordanian, and Argentinian forces is designed for the defence of such targets as airfields, docks, and oil refineries.

Shorts related Seacat missile has been adopted for the Libyan navy's intended fleet, a Mark 7 frigate being built by Vosper-Thornycroft at Portsmouth.

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Hussein sends a protest

Tripoli, July 29

The leaders of five Arab countries and Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat met in an emergency summit here today to discuss the guerrilla crisis in Jordan. President Gaddafi of Libya, was host at the meeting, which was attended by President Sadat of Egypt, President Assad of Syria, Mr Salem Rubayyi, Chairman of the South Yemen Presidential Council, and Mr Qadhafi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Yemen Arab Republic.

President Numeiri was present although the opening of the summit conference had been delayed from last night so that he could attend.

At least two of the States invited by Colonel Gaddafi, Kuwait and Lebanon, have declined to attend the summit. Others, such as Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Tunisia, made no public response.

The principal aim of the conference is to achieve a unified Arab policy on the conflict between the Palestinian guerrilla movement in Jordan and the Government of King Hussein. But President Sadat was also expected to report on the situation on the battlefield with Israel.

King Hussein last night sent Colonel Gaddafi a caustic cable in which he noted that the conference would be discussing the affairs of his country in his absence. He said Jordan had opened its gates to the Palestinian resistance movement after the 1967 war but the commandos had abused this hospitality.

He accused "deviantist" commandos of violating the Cairo agreement signed by nine Arab States and Mr Arafat last September to put an end to fighting between the guerrillas and the army.

Meanwhile it was reported in Beirut today that Jordan had increased its forces along its northern border with Syria. Arab political sources said extra units had been sent to the border area over the past few days and a Western diplomatic source in Beirut confirmed the reports. Syria closed its border with Jordan on Sunday in protest against what it called Jordan's "provocation" to liquidate Palestinian resistance forces.

TELEVISION

THE CHANGING face and the troubled heart of Birmingham are the focus of Hugh Pitt's look at the blueprint city and its moody blue citizens ("Miracles Take a Little Longer," BBC-2, 9.0). Then the Rugby Test (BBC-2, 9.50). If you missed the full show earlier (BBC-1, 3.40). "The Guardians" continues (ITV, 10.15); football is back ("Match of the Day," BBC-1, 10.15); and Londoners get a second look at Donald Pleasence doing "Tea Party" ("Agnarius," ITV, 11.15).

BBC-1

- 11.5 a.m. Weekend Weather.
- 11.10 Apollo 15: Moondrive—leaving the spacecraft, unpacking the Lunar Rover.
- 11.20 Grandstand: 11.30, 2.20, p.m. 3.20 Cricket—Yorkshire v. Lancashire; 1.0 Football Preview; 1.10 World Heavyweight Boxing: Ali v. Ellis; Racing from Goodwood—1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15 races; 2.50, 3.20 Apollo 15—Moondrive; 3.40 Rugby—New Zealand v. British Lions; 5.5 Results.
- 5.20 Pink Panther Show.
- 5.40 Great Zoos of the World: Tucson, Arizona.
- 6.10 News.
- 6.20 Apollo 15: First Moondrive.
- 6.45 Saturday Western: Streets of Laredo, with William Holden, William Bendix.
- 8.15 It's Lulu.
- 9.0 Man Called Ironside.
- 9.50 News: Apollo 15.
- 10.15 Match of the Day: Watney Cup Matches.
- 11.15 Parkinson, with Rod Steiger, Kenneth Tynan.
- 12.5 p.m. Weather.
- WALEs (As BBC-1 except)—10.30-10.40 a.m. Codi Ha; 5.40 p.m. 10.10 a.m. Dawn; 12.7 a.m. Weather, Close.
- ENGLISH REGIONS—12.7 a.m. Regional Weather, Close.
- BBC-2
- 3.0 p.m. Saturday Cinema: "Second Fiddle," with Adrienne Corrie, Thorley Walters.
- 4.10 Apollo 15: Lunar Rover driven to base of Appennine Mountains.
- 6.20 Westminster.
- 6.45 Apollo 15: (7.30-7.45 News and Sport).
- 8.15 Spoils of Poynton.
- 9.0 Miracles Take a Little Longer, by Hugh Pitt—Birmingham.
- 9.30 Rugby: British Isles v. New Zealand.

ITV

LONDON WEEKEND

- 11.40 a.m. RAC Road Report.
- 11.45 Farmhouse Kitchen.
- 12.15 p.m. Thunderbirds.
- 1.10 News.
- 1.15 World of Sport: Racing from Thirsk (1.30, 2.20, 3.00 races) and Newmarket (1.45, 2.15, 2.45 races); 3.10 Apollo 15: Preparing for Moondrive; 3.55, Results, Scores; 4.0 Wrestling; 5.0 Results.
- 5.10 Catweazle.
- 5.40 Trouble With You Lillian.
- 6.10 News.
- 6.15 No. That's Me Over Here.
- 6.45 Des O'Connor Show.
- 6.55 Nearest and Dearest.
- 7.15 Film: "Touch of Larceny," with James Mason, George Sanders.
- 10.0 News.
- 10.15 The Guardians.
- 11.15 Best of Aquarius.
- 11.45 Manhunt.
- 12.45 a.m. Photoreport.
- ANGLIA—12.40 p.m. All Our Yesterdays: 1.10 News; 1.15 World of Sport; 3.10 UFO; 6.10 News; 6.15 Trouble With You Lillian; 6.45 The Comedians; 7.15 Des O'Connor Show; 8.15 Film: "Man of the West," with Gary Cooper, Julie London.
- 10.0 News: Apollo 15.
- 11.15 Film Night.
- 11.45 Midnight Movie: "Woman in the Window," with Edward G. Robinson, Joan Bennett.

Today

- Cooper, Julie London. 10.0 News: Apollo 15.
- 11.15 Film Night.
- 11.45 Midnight Movie: "Woman in the Window," with Edward G. Robinson, Joan Bennett.
- CHANNEL—1.10 p.m. News 1.15 World of Sport 1.55 Man from UNCLE 6.10 News 6.15 On the Buses 6.45 Weekend Weather 6.47 Film: "Life With Father," with William Powell, Elizabeth Taylor 9.0 Des O'Connor Show 10.0 News 10.15 The Guardians 11.15 The Scientists 11.35 Weather, Close.
- MIDLAND (ATV)—12.35 p.m. Tomorrow's Horoscope 12.40 Joe 90 1.10 News 5.10 Randall and Hopkirk 6.10 News 6.15 Film: "Robin and the Seven Hoods," with Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin 8.25 Smith Family 9.0 Des O'Connor Show 10.0 News 10.15 The Guardians 11.15 The Scientists 11.35 Weather, Close.
- NORTHERN (Granada)—11.55 a.m. University Challenge 12.30 p.m. Stingray 12.50 Spidey 1.10 News 1.15 World of Sport 5.10 UFO 6.10 News 6.15 Cartoon Time 8.30 Sky's the Limit 7.0 Hogan's Heroes 7.20 Des O'Connor Show 8.25 Bird's Eye View 9.0 Harari Fire 10.0 News 10.15 The Guardians 11.15 Film: "The Horror of It All," with Pat Boone 12.40 a.m. Close.
- SOUTHERN—12.40 p.m. Regional Weather 12.45 All Our Yesterdays 1.10 News 1.15 World of Sport 5.10 Man from UNCLE 6.10 News 6.15 Golden Shot 7.5 Doctor at

- Large 7.45 Jokers Wild 8.5 Des O'Connor Show 9.5 Film: (Part 1) "Riot in Cell Block 11," with Robert Strauss, Emilio Meyer 10.0 News 10.15 Film Part 2 10.50 Southern News 11.0 The Guardians 12.15 Weather, Close.
- WEST & WALES (HTV)—12.35 p.m. Bush Boy 2.5 Tomorrow's Horoscope 1.10 News 1.15 World of Sport 5.10 Flintstones 5.40 Sky's the Limit 6.10 News 6.15 Film: "Crock in the World," with Dana Andrews, Joaquin Scott 8.0 Des O'Connor Show 9.0 Searchlight Tattoo from Cardiff Castle 10.0 News 10.15 The Guardians 11.15 Cinema 11.45 Weather, Close.
- HTV WEST, HTV WALES, HTV CYMRU-WALES—As General Service.
- WESTWARD—12.15 p.m. All Our Yesterdays 12.45 Mr. Plink 1.10 News 1.15 World of Sport 5.10 Man from UNCLE 6.10 News 6.15 On the Buses 8.45 Film: "Life With Father," with William Powell, Elizabeth Taylor 9.0 Des O'Connor Show 10.0 News 10.15 The Guardians 11.15 The Scientists 11.35 Faith for Life.
- YORKSHIRE—11.25 a.m. All Our Yesterdays 11.55 Adventure in Rainbow Country 12.25 Cartoon Time 12.40 H.R. Puff 1.10 News 1.15 World of Sport 5.10 Gunsmoke 6.10 News 6.15 Film: "A Matter of Life and Death," with Terry-Thomas, Sonja Ziemann 8.0 Des O'Connor Show 9.0 The Guardians 10.0 News 10.15 The Trouble With You Lillian 10.45 Play: "Square One," with Paul Jones, Michael Aldridge 11.45 Weather, Close.

RADIO

- RADIO 4 330 m., VHF
- 0.25 a.m. News 6.27 Farming Today 6.45 Outlook 6.50 External News 7.0 News 7.15 On Your Farm 7.40 Today's Papers 7.45 Outlook 7.50 Regional News 8.0 Today's News 8.45 Today's Papers 9.10 Today's News 9.15 News in Parliament 9.25 Weather 9.30 News 9.35 Saturday Briefing: From our own Correspondents 9.40 The Weekly World 9.45 News in Westminster 10.15 Daily Service 10.30 Study on 4: Incongruity in Italy 11.0 Help Yourself to English 11.30 Perspective 10.30-12 noon On VHF: Open University 10.30 Open Forum 11.5 Mathematics 12.12 Social Sciences 12.12 Sports Parade 12.25 p.m. Brain of Britain 12.35 Weather, Programme News 1.0 News 1.15 News 1.20 News 1.25 News 1.30 News 1.35 News 1.40 News 1.45 News 1.50 News 1.55 News 2.00 News 2.05 News 2.10 News 2.15 News 2.20 News 2.25 News 2.30 News 2.35 News 2.40 News 2.45 News 2.50 News 2.55 News 3.00 News 3.05 News 3.10 News 3.15 News 3.20 News 3.25 News 3.30 News 3.35 News 3.40 News 3.45 News 3.50 News 3.55 News 4.00 News 4.05 News 4.10 News 4.15 News 4.20 News 4.25 News 4.30 News 4.35 News 4.40 News 4.45 News 4.50 News 4.55 News 5.00 News 5.05 News 5.10 News 5.15 News 5.20 News 5.25 News 5.30 News 5.35 News 5.40 News 5.45 News 5.50 News 5.55 News 6.00 News 6.05 News 6.10 News 6.15 News 6.20 News 6.25 News 6.30 News 6.35 News 6.40 News 6.45 News 6.50 News 6.55 News 7.00 News 7.05 News 7.10 News 7.15 News 7.20 News 7.25 News 7.30 News 7.35 News 7.40 News 7.45 News 7.50 News 7.55 News 8.00 News 8.05 News 8.10 News 8.15 News 8.20 News 8.25 News 8.30 News 8.35 News 8.40 News 8.45 News 8.50 News 8.55 News 9.00 News 9.05 News 9.10 News 9.15 News 9.20 News 9.25 News 9.30 News 9.35 News 9.40 News 9.45 News 9.50 News 9.55 News 10.00 News 10.05 News 10.10 News 10.15 News 10.20 News 10.25 News 10.30 News 10.35 News 10.40 News 10.45 News 10.50 News 10.55 News 11.00 News 11.05 News 11.10 News 11.15 News 11.20 News 11.25 News 11.30 News 11.35 News 11.40 News 11.45 News 11.50 News 11.55 News 12.00 News 12.05 News 12.10 News 12.15 News 12.20 News 12.25 News 12.30 News 12.35 News 12.40 News 12.45 News 12.50 News 12.55 News 1.00 News 1.05 News 1.10 News 1.15 News 1.20 News 1.25 News 1.30 News 1.35 News 1.40 News 1.45 News 1.50 News 1.55 News 2.00 News 2.05 News 2.10 News 2.15 News 2.20 News 2.25 News 2.30 News 2.35 News 2.40 News 2.45 News 2.50 News 2.55 News 3.00 News 3.05 News 3.10 News 3.15 News 3.20 News 3.25 News 3.30 News 3.35 News 3.40 News 3.45 News 3.50 News 3.55 News 4.00 News 4.05 News 4.10 News 4.15 News 4.20 News 4.25 News 4.30 News 4.35 News 4.40 News 4.45 News 4.50 News 4.55 News 5.00 News 5.05 News 5.10 News 5.15 News 5.20 News 5.25 News 5.30 News 5.35 News 5.40 News 5.45 News 5.50 News 5.55 News 6.00 News 6.05 News 6.10 News 6.15 News 6.20 News 6.25 News 6.30 News 6.35 News 6.40 News 6.45 News 6.50 News 6.55 News 7.00 News 7.05 News 7.10 News 7.15 News 7.20 News 7.25 News 7.30 News 7.35 News 7.40 News 7.45 News 7.50 News 7.55 News 8.00 News 8.05 News 8.10 News 8.15 News 8.20 News 8.25 News 8.30 News 8.35 News 8.40 News 8.45 News 8.50 News 8.55 News 9.00 News 9.05 News 9.10 News 9.15 News 9.20 News 9.25 News 9.30 News 9.35 News 9.40 News 9.45 News 9.50 News 9.55 News 10.00 News 10.05 News 10.10 News 10.15 News 10.20 News 10.25 News 10.30 News 10.35 News 10.40 News 10.45 News 10.50 News 10.55 News 11.00 News 11.05 News 11.10 News 11.15 News 11.20 News 11.25 News 11.30 News 11.35 News 11.40 News 11.45 News 11.50 News 11.55 News 12.00 News 12.05 News 12.10 News 12.15 News 12.20 News 12.25 News 12.30 News 12.35 News 12.40 News 12.45 News 12.50 News 12.55 News 1.00 News 1.05 News 1.10 News 1.15 News 1.20 News 1.25 News 1.30 News 1.35 News 1.40 News 1.45 News 1.50 News 1.55 News 2.00 News 2.05 News 2.10 News 2.15 News 2.20 News 2.25 News 2.30 News 2.35 News 2.40 News 2.45 News 2.50 News 2.55 News 3.00 News 3.05 News 3.10 News 3.15 News 3.20 News 3.25 News 3.30 News 3.35 News 3.40 News 3.45 News 3.50 News 3.55 News 4.00 News 4.05 News 4.10 News 4.15 News 4.20 News 4.25 News 4.30 News 4.35 News 4.40 News 4.45 News 4.50 News 4.55 News 5.00 News 5.05 News 5.10 News 5.15 News 5.20 News 5.25 News 5.30 News 5.35 News 5.40 News 5.45 News 5.50 News 5.55 News 6.00 News 6.05 News 6.10 News 6.15 News 6.20 News 6.25 News 6.30 News 6.35 News 6.40 News 6.45 News 6.50 News 6.55 News 7.00 News 7.05 News 7.10 News 7.15 News 7.20 News 7.25 News 7.30 News 7.35 News 7.40 News 7.45 News

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**YOU CAN HAVE A FANTASTIC BLAZE OF COLOUR
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HERE'S LIVING PROOF!

**CUSTOMERS HAVE PRaised
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- "I'm very pleased with my Calypso Magic received last week. It was in bloom, best of all."
W. M. W. (Mrs.), Bexleyheath.
- "I planted them out in the garden during the evening of the day of delivery and at the first sign of sun when they have burst into colourful bloom. Many thanks for the prompt delivery and most careful packing ensuring a safe delivery of my order."
A. (Mrs.), Chessington.
- "I have received my order of 100 Calypso Magic perennial plants and would like you to send me your catalogue, and also keep me informed of all future bargains."
W. Wulffes.
- "May I take this opportunity to say how satisfied I was with my order of Calypso Magic earlier this year. The blaze of colour was admired by quite a number of passers-by, and many enquired what the plants were and where they could be obtained."
J. (Mrs.), London. W.C.2.

DESPATCHED IN 48 HOURS TO BUZZ INTO A BLAZE OF COLOUR

Calypso Magic is already in an advanced state of bud development and its rose-like salicy flowers which are deep and semi-double, can "explode" into a riot of colour within 48 hours of planting, rich tangerines, scarlet, deep purples, almost yellow, gossamer pink and frosty white are but a few of the gorgeous colours and shades to expect. They appear above a dense mat of rosette grown succulent foliage that reaches about 6in. high.

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HOME NEWS

National Gallery gets year's grace to save Titian masterpiece

By DONALD WINTERSGILL, Art Sales Correspondent

The Government announced yesterday that export of Titian's "Death of Actaeon" will be delayed for a year to give the National Gallery time to raise money for its purchase.

This gives the gallery a good chance of keeping the export of a work of art museums and galleries have found they have had to scramble quickly round their benefactors.

Mr H. Charlesworth

Apology in court

In the Guardian of May 1 an article was published about Mr Ray Carter, MP, which dealt at length with his career. Among other things it said that while he was a councillor on East-hampstead Rural Council Mr Carter had uncovered a scandal and caused a scheme to be thrown out.

The article stated the scheme in question was a £500,000 plan for waste disposal, the contract for which had been awarded without being put out for tender, having been presented to the council by Mr H. Charlesworth, the engineer and surveyor, implicitly with his approval and support.

There was no truth in any of these statements as no company had submitted a costed plan to the council or Mr Charlesworth, and no such plan had been presented to the council by Mr Charlesworth or approved by the council. The council, therefore, no grounds whatsoever for the suggestion that Mr Charlesworth had acted scandalously or improperly in the slightest degree.

These matters were explained to Mr Justice Eveleigh in the High Court yesterday when Mr Peter Rowan, for the Guardian, expressed the newspaper's regret and said that although the article was published in good faith it was now accepted there was no foundation for the statements that were made about Mr Charlesworth. His Lordship was informed that the Guardian had agreed to pay Mr Charlesworth an appropriate sum as damages and to indemnify him for his costs.

Welsh trio like 'prisoners of war'

Three members of the Welsh Language Society were yesterday by Mr John Rafter, Manchester stipendiary magistrate, that to grant them bail would be comparable to releasing prisoners of war. He remanded them in custody for a week. Each is charged with three offences arising out of incidents at Granada TV studios, Manchester, a week ago.

It was said that the Director of Public Prosecutions had indicated he would personally undertake the prosecution and that from documents found in the defendants' possession it was feared there would be repetition of the alleged offences to publicise the society's aims.

The defendants, who appeared on remand, asked for reporting restrictions to be lifted. Frederick Francis (23), of Glyn Avenue, Rhyl, who said he was secretary of the society, denied plans for future raids. The others were Myrddin Williams (22), of Well Street, Gerlton, Bethesda, and Goronwy Fel-lows (23), of Allid Avenue, Rhyl.

All are charged with burglary and causing malicious damage amounting to £5,000.

The prosecution said that in the raid on Granada TV studios in the early hours the three accused smashed several tele-

Club 'ban on Jews'

A golf club which refused membership to Jewish businessmen is to be reported to the Race Relations Board, Mr Clive Jacobs, aged 40, managing director of his own company at Bushey, Hertfordshire, applied to join the Moor Park Golf Club, Middlesex, two months in order to play in the club's tennis section.

Mr Jacobs said yesterday that a selection committee had refused him membership, and it was clear the reason was that senior members did not want him because he was Jewish. There was no comment from club officials yesterday.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Announcements, advertisements for the birth and permanent address of the child, to be sent to the Registrar, 21 John Street, London WC1E 6BT, or to the Registrar, 21 John Street, London WC1E 6BT, or to the Registrar, 21 John Street, London WC1E 6BT.

BIRTHS
FAIRBROTHER—On July 29, 1971, at home, to ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. W. Fairbrother, 105, Waverley, Bury.
MORRISON—On July 29, 1971, to MELISSA (nee McGill) and MICHAEL, 5 daughters (Emma Louise) Rose, Blonayate, Leicester.
FARM—A second daughter was born in total on July 29, in India (nee Shaw) daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Shaw, 10, St. Paul's, Bury, Lancashire. Mr and Mrs J. A. Shaw, 10, St. Paul's, Bury, Lancashire.

ADOPTION
DUCKHAM—BRUCE and SUE are happy to announce that MICHAEL JAMES is now their legally adopted son.

MARRIAGES
WOOD—TRICKETT—On July 30, 1971, at St. Kenilworth Church, Bury, the Rev. Canon J. W. Wood, officiating, the marriage of Mr and Mrs J. A. Wood, 10, St. Paul's, Bury, Lancashire, and Mrs J. A. Wood, 10, St. Paul's, Bury, Lancashire.

Deaths
JOKINSON—On July 29, 1971, at 70, 10, St. Paul's, Bury, Lancashire, the wife of Mr and Mrs J. A. Wood, 10, St. Paul's, Bury, Lancashire.



Some of the Children playing at the Watsons' home yesterday

Neighbours against fostering

by Dennis Barker

A PETITION has been organised against a registered foster mother and father in Potters Bar, Middlesex, who take into their home a high proportion of immigrant children.

The petition, signed by 20 people in Oakroyd Avenue, a cul de sac with 15,000 hmgals, is addressed to the property company which owns the land. It argues that the only profession that can be carried on from the avenue, under the terms of a restrictive covenant, are those of a doctor or solicitor.

The property firm, the Wrotham Estate Company, said through its agent, Mr R. Stanley, yesterday that it was taking legal advice on the matter. It said that it was not aware of the restrictive covenant, and that it was not a breach of the covenant.

Mr David Watson is the foster father. He is aged 52, is in management for British Rail at a salary of £4,250, and is a member of the Union of Modern Free Churchmen. He and his wife are both Congregationalists and regard their fostering as "a practical demonstration of Christian faith."

Mr Watson said yesterday that though he understood colour prejudice was not mentioned in the petition, "I think it is colour prejudice based on a real fear that

'A-bomb power' near dam

If the amount of explosives ICI was once licensed to store in a Welsh quarry had gone off, the force would have rivalled that of an underground atomic bomb, the High Court was told yesterday.

The ICI explosives store at Croesor Quarry, Merioneth, is the highest licensed private store of explosives in Britain and it is near the Central Electricity Board's £13 million Preshing power station.

Until recently the store had more than 6,000 tons of explosives, Mr Justice Frowman was told.

Mr Hywel Morgan Thomas, an solicitor for the board, stated in written evidence that the board were unaware of the existence of the explosives store before June last year.

The board was advised in February that 5,000 tons of TNT and other explosives stored at the quarry, if exploded, would create an acceleration effect substantially greater than that of major earthquakes at a distance of 2,000 feet. Such an explosion would result in the virtual destruction of the dam at Stryan Reservoir.

For safety reasons the board closed the power station early in June. It estimates a daily loss of £2,000 because of the closure.

The board is asking the judge to order ICI to remove the remains of the explosives from the store as quickly as possible. It complains that ICI, which is in process of clearing the store, has been complacent and "sentimental" in its own commercial interests.

Mr George Bryce, explosives operations manager of ICI's Nobel division, said the company had already started to remove the explosives but there was a limit to the rate of removal which could be safely achieved. It was difficult to obtain additional storage space. The road from the quarry was narrow, twisting, and steep, with an unfenced drop on one side of many hundreds of feet.

About ten explosives vans were needed to move 40 tons a day. ICI was using all available vans and had placed orders for new vehicles.

Mr C. M. Clothier, QC for ICI, said the company was already doing what was right and proper in the public interest. It was undesirable that further pressure should be put on those who were doing their best in a matter where haste could lead to death.

Mr Clothier was still making his submissions when the case was adjourned until October 5.

Mr Charles Sparrow, QC, intimated that the board might make an ex parte application to the Vacation Court for an order.

High Court refuses bail to three editors of OZ

The three editors of OZ who were remanded to Wandsworth Prison on Wednesday for medical, psychiatric, and social reports failed yesterday in their application to the High Court for bail.

But the three Judges who heard the case ordered that if sentence in the case was passed on or before 4 p.m. on Thursday, the editors should be at liberty to apply to the Vacation Judge for bail. The Judges said that they hoped the three men would come up for sentence "in the very near future," and they desired to say as little as possible. They could not have any sort of view on the sentence.

During yesterday's hearing the three OZ editors, Richard Neville, James Anderson, and Felix Dennis, were not in court. Mr John Mortimer QC said on their behalf that all three were of perfectly good character, with no previous convictions of any sort. All were prepared to give undertakings to give their antecedent histories to the police and submit to medical and psychiatric examinations.

There were no grounds for supposing it was a proper case for prison sentences. "It is hard to imagine that these three young men, of excellent character and not pornographers, and acquitted of the serious charge of conspiracy," will receive prison sentences.

The three Judges, Lord Justice Karminski, Mr Justice Lewison, and Mr Justice Forbes, said that the social and medical reports would help the Judge to

Channel success for Czech

Doctors told boxing champion Frantisek Venclovsky, aged 39, a Czech, that he would have to take up swimming to regain his health after he broke his neck.

Yesterday, 14 years later, he proved how fit he had made him by swimming the Channel from France to England in 15 hours.

Unjustified

The appeal was allowed on the ground that because the college had accepted Mr Khan "without apparently any concern about the standard of his spoken English," the entry certificate officer's doubts were unjustified.

Mr Housden said that after six months "he may apply for an extension of his permitted stay in this country, and this application will be considered by the Home Office in the light of his progress at the College of Law."

An earlier hearing had been told that Mr Khan had been admitted to Lincoln's Inn on the basis of his having a law degree, and it was assumed that as he had this qualification his English would be good enough.

Keeping sex off the screen

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

Sex by implication rather than realistic episodes is often "more effective" on television, and certainly more acceptable, the Mothers' Union says in evidence to the Church of England's Broadcasting Commission. It suggests "non-visual sex" in plays, when necessary, instead of the "interminable nude bedroom scenes, of which we have recently had a surfeit."

This was not only the view held by the union's elder members, but had been stressed by many young wives groups.

The Mothers' Union has 500,000 members within the Anglican Church. Safeguarding

Injection error killed boy

Keith Richard Hartop, aged 15, of O'Donnell Street, Barry, Glamorgan, died after being given an injection of penicillin 30 times too strong, the Cardiff coroner, Mr W. T. Adams, said yesterday.

Recording a verdict of accidental death on the boy, who died at Lansdowne Hospital, he said there had been no shirking by the witnesses from the admission that a mistake had been made. The dose had been prepared for an intramuscular injection, instead of for one in the spine as required by the doctor.

PERSONAL

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Mark Arnold-Forster explains intricacies of new tax

Traders to carry can for VAT

MPs on both sides of the Market fence have been unaware so far of the extent to which value-added tax will add new administrative burdens to taxpayers.

The Government's Value-Added Tax Bill, to be published in the autumn, will require 14 to 2 million "taxable persons" to register their names and addresses with the Customs and Excise. These "taxable persons" will be required, in effect, to collect the tax from their customers and to send the proceeds quarterly to the Customs.

The Government intends the tax to be levied on virtually all sales of goods or services, including the professional services of barristers. Nor is it certain now that food will be left untaxed, as the Conservatives promised before the last election. It is told that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer said in his Budget speech that food will be relieved of the tax "he did not necessarily mean that food would not be taxed at all. The tax on food might be at a lower rate."

The need for a register of taxable persons arises because the principle to be adopted—if Parliament passes the Bill—is that every individual business transaction, including the provision of a service, will be liable to tax. The Customs and Excise would need to identify everyone in Britain who carries out business transactions. Only small traders, whose annual turnover is below a limit that has yet to be fixed, will be exempted. What is fairly certain already is that the limit will be fixed so as to involve between 14 million and 2 million traders, providers of

services, or professional workers. The Government hopes to be able to compile this register with the help of trade associations and chambers of commerce.

A simpler way would have been to ask the Inland Revenue to provide the information. But for administrative reasons the Inland Revenue may not disclose personal details about taxpayers to anyone—not even to another revenue department. Somerset House will not speak to the Customs House, so the Customs House will have to seek the trade associations' help.

The collection of purchase tax, which VAT would replace, is much simpler. There are only about 68,000 wholesalers from whom the tax has to be collected and the Customs "visits" each of them three times a year. A "visit" is a courteous term which really means taking a look at the books. When it comes to collecting VAT, "visiting" on this scale would be impossible without an enormous increase in staff.

The most that could be done, apparently, would be a "visit" every second year. In the meantime, the "taxable persons" would be more

or less on their honour to pay up fully and promptly. The Customs will probably not even ask to see the traders' invoices because to do this would involve an impossible amount of work.

A trader's invoices would constitute the evidence on which his liability would be assessed. This is because the system the Government intends to adopt involves the payment of tax on each separate transaction. The method is described in the Green Paper on the value-added tax in these terms:

"If a taxable person (A), supplies goods or services to another person (B), A is accountable to the tax authorities for the tax on that transaction and if B is also a taxable person, A gives him an invoice showing that tax as a separate item. If B sells to another taxable person (C), B too is accountable for tax and must give C an invoice showing the tax as a separate item."

At the end of each VAT accounting period each taxable person totals (a) all the tax invoiced to him or paid by him at importation; and (b) all the tax arising on taxable transactions which he himself carries

out; and remits to the tax authorities the amount by which the latter exceeds the former."

In other words when it comes to B's turn to collect tax from C he need not pay it all in to HM Customs. He can first subtract from it the amount that he himself paid out to A in the first place. The Government will expect traders to work this sum out for themselves and get the answer right. Their evidence for having paid up will be their invoices. The Bill will probably oblige traders to keep their invoices for a year or two in case the Customs wants to "visit" them.

The Bill's main requirements have been decided already and certainly include at present a provision that "taxable persons" should pay up four times a year. However, Ministers have not yet decided all the details, including the income or turnover level below which traders will be exempted. Nor, apparently, have Ministers yet decided what they want to do about the tax liability of barristers and doctors, who provide services, and of farmers, who provide food (which may not be taxed), but who buy fertilisers (which may be taxed), and tractors which will be taxed.

A taxable person who is not allowed to collect tax on what he sells but who is obliged to pay tax on what he buys could suffer a trading disadvantage. There is some difficulty, too, about the tax to be charged on meals in restaurants and inns. If the food is untaxed the restaurateur or publican might have to levy tax only on the cost of cooking the food, which cost he would have to isolate.

Scots TUC supports shop stewards' shipyard takeover

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

The general council of the Scottish TUC announced support yesterday for the shop stewards' takeover of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders yards and said affiliated unions would be consulted about help they could give to resist the run-down of UCS.

The general council's attitude was announced by the STUC general secretary, Mr James Jack, after a council meeting yesterday. He said the council had also agreed: 1, to promote a public inquiry into the situation; 2, to be associated with the promotion

of a public demonstration; and 3, to invite Mr Harold Wilson to meet the council in Glasgow.

Mr Wilson is to visit the yards next Wednesday.

Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Shadow Trade Minister, who spent yesterday in Glasgow, described the takeover as "an historic moment." The power of the working people, which had received great publicity for its negative

role, had crossed the line to the positive. "It would be extremely folly to write this off as a gimmick, stunt or gesture," he added. "It is much more fundamental. I am proud of the men for what

they have done today, and I think Scotland should be proud."

Mr Robert C. Smith, the official liquidator, said at a news conference that there were seven ships fitting out and six ships in progress, and he hoped to take up work on three contracts held in suspension since June 15.

The first redundancies would take place in the week August 9 to 13, when 200-400 men would be dismissed. Redundancies would not be confined to the two docked yards, Clydebank and Scotstoun, nor would they be confined to hourly-paid workers. They would involve staff, including members of the marketing department.

The next redundancies, involving 1,000 men, would take place before the end of September and would depend on "the progressive completion of work in progress."

Mr A. Ross Belch, managing director of the Scott Lithgow group, said it would be possible for the group to take up to further 1,000 supplies, the great majority of them skilled, and they would be recruited in stages. Scott Lithgow has a labour force of 7,500.

Yarrow (Shipbuilders), Ltd., which has a labour force of 3,500 and is operating largely on naval contracts, said that it had no redundancy situation and that its order book would keep it in a stable situation until the end of this year.

The firm was negotiating for more orders and if successful would need more men.

UCS was wound up officially yesterday. Authority was given by Lord Leckman in the Court of Session in Edinburgh. He confirmed the appointment of Mr Smith as official liquidator. Mr Courtney Smith was appointed provisional liquidator on June 15.

Mr Gordon Campbell, the Secretary of State for Scotland, said in a statement yesterday that he was not only politically activated—but in some cases misled.

The initial reaction and shock should settle into determination to make the new scheme work and not oppose it or cause obstructions.

He asked workers to report in the normal way throughout the week, "to enable management

Senator hits at the EEC

By our own Reporter

The former American Vice-President, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, yesterday launched a bitter attack on the Common Market's agricultural policy and criticised Britain for agreeing to accept it.

He told a meeting in London that unless it was changed "the enlargement of the Common Market can be expected to have a further disillusioning effect on United States attitudes towards the new Europe."

He was addressing the anti-Market Trade Policy Research Centre, and said the policy "has become a major disruptive force in world agricultural markets." He called for changes to be made over the next few years, attuning it more to the objectives of an open world economy.

If that happened other big producers would look at their farm support programmes. He said the aim must be to get the world moving away from the present restrictions and towards increasing consumption, and increasing efficiency to reduce production costs.

But there were other policies too that came in for harsh criticism. Mr Humphrey said the network of trade arrangements that the Community had with many separate countries and the preferential trade agreements "threatened the continued existence" of the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) system of international trade. "They also threaten the American objective of a world economic order that is non-discriminatory."

But it was the Community's farm policies which got the most of the attack. For Mr Humphrey said that the Community's policy was "a major disruptive force in world agricultural markets." He said the aim must be to get the world moving away from the present restrictions and towards increasing consumption, and increasing efficiency to reduce production costs.

The common agricultural policy meant that United States and other exporters lost both ways. The high support prices stimulated uneconomic production and curtailed demand. With the variable levies, exporters were deprived of their sales within the Common Market and had to compete with its subsidised exports outside.

He declared that the present

EEC tussle delayed

By our own Reporter

An application for leave to bring an injunction against the Post Office to restrain it from banding out copies of the Government's popular version of the White Paper on Common Market entry, was postponed in the High Court yesterday because the judge on the last day of the law term was too busy to deal with it.

Instead it was suggested that the applicant, Mr Clive Jenkins, General Secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, and the defendants, the Post Office and the Treasury, should apply for a vacation court hearing.

History on BBC-TV

BBC-TV is to make a series of 50-minute documentaries on the history of Europe from 1900, to be shown on television. The 13 episodes will be written by John Terraine, produced by Peter Morley, and narrated by Peter Ustinov. They will be shown on BBC-1 in the autumn of 1974. The cost will be £500,000, and the production will take three years.

After the plastic surgeon

By JOHN WINDSOR

Mr Paul Smith's display stand at the British Medical Association's annual scientific meeting, it is estimated, has won more prizes than it has attracted more than its share of both the compassion and curiosity. The stand includes colour prints of a grey-haired woman with bright eyes, aged about 70.

When a copper hot water bottle blew up and showered her with caustic soda she lost most of her face including her nose, lips, and eyes.

Mr Smith is displaying "before" and "after" photographs of her to show how he and his colleagues supply replacement parts made from acrylic resin. The tinted spectacles are a subtle clue to his work. They hold in place the deep brown eyes, the nose, and surrounding artificial tissue which blend with the damaged wine-coloured skin.

It is a sobering exhibit for anyone who believes that the skills of the plastic surgeon are limited. Mr Smith, of the Wordsley Hospital, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire, is secretary of the Institute of Facial Technology. He takes over when the plastic surgeon gives up.

US airmen will defy demo ban

By our own Reporter

Hundreds of American airmen are to hold a demonstration in London tomorrow morning in protest against military regulations which they claim restrict their freedom to demonstrate peacefully.

The servicemen, members of the GI movement known as PEACE—People Emerging Against Corrupt Establishment—want to hand a petition to the US ambassador, Mr Walter Annenberg. They will wear dark glasses to avoid identification.

The protest is a result of the court martial of Captain Thomas Culver in July at Lakenheath, Suffolk. He was fined \$1,000 and reprimanded for taking part in an anti-Vietnam war demonstration at the embassy in May.

Members of PEACE yesterday claimed that the movement has to 1,000 adherents on the seven USAF bases in Britain, and said it had grown in strength since the Culver trial. Those who have signed the petition claim that the Uniform

Code of Military Justice denies them rights guaranteed under the United States constitution. They want the regulations amended to allow them to assemble peacefully and to petition their Government.

"We are testing the regulations which we feel put severe restrictions on our Constitutional rights," one of the leaders said yesterday. "The Culver court martial, far from weakening our movement, has strengthened it. Membership has grown and the organisation has recently established itself at USAF Chicksands."

"But this time when we hand in the petition we will be wearing hats and dark glasses. We don't want to be sitting ducks for military police cameramen like last time."

An officer at the Third American Air Force base at Ruislip said: "We are aware that a petition is going to be handed in. . . . Servicemen at all seven American air bases have been warned that to demonstrate in a foreign country is a violation of military law."

Hull wins chariot battle

By our Correspondent

The remains of the Iron Age chariot found at Garton Slack, near Driffield, East Yorkshire, are to go on permanent show at Hull Museum.

The remains, the first of their kind to be found for 50 years, are regarded as the best example of chariot burial in Britain. They are now at the British Museum being preserved and it may be a year before they can be sent to Hull.

Mr John Bartlett, director of Hull Museum, said yesterday that although the British Museum had already been signed the grants would be made, and the money would be paid out within six months instead of nine months as at present.

Liverpool is the only port which will be exempt from the cut, as the Government has no wish to put added stress on the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. It will continue to finance the major scheme at Seaford Dock.

Mr Peyton also said ports which wanted to borrow money could receive loans of up to £1 million without his Department's approval instead of £500,000 as at present.

He said he would make a parliamentary order for the change after the recess, and

Port grants cut will save £10M

By our Political Staff

The Government has decided to save £10 millions a year by refusing to pay more modernisation grants for ports.

This decision was announced yesterday in a written Commons answer from Mr John Peyton, Minister of Transport Industries. He said that where contracts had already been signed the grants would be made, and the money would be paid out within six months instead of nine months as at present.

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He said he would make a parliamentary order for the change after the recess, and

added: "I am considering other means of forcing the Government's policies for the ports and will make an announcement as soon as possible. The National Ports Council will have an important role in such measures."

The decision is in line with the Government's decision in October of grants to industry. In 1967 Mrs Barbara Castle, then Minister of Transport, introduced the scheme to modernise the ports as a prelude to nationalisation. The legislation to nationalise the ports was unfinished when Labour fell. The present Government has decided that capital improvements are mainly completed, and the ports must go it alone.

About £200 millions in grants and loans was spent between 1965 and 1969 on modernising ports.

Mr Walker believes the land would best be used for dock-related purposes, but he has agreed that the position should be reviewed in three years.

A plan to build houses on land adjoining Merseyside's new Seaford Dock has been rejected by the Secretary for the Environment, Mr Walker.

There have been a number of them in which it is right to say the evidence was quite accurately reported but what has been highlighted was the more sensational features of the evidence and Mr Nail is quite humanly anxious about his reputation, particularly in the City."

Mr Justice James said: "It is one of the difficulties of this type of proceeding and has been recognised in the past. When one is conducting an inquiry it is essential, if one is going to get to the truth, that issues should be formulated and properly made, precisely and strongly, so witnesses can deal with them."

The inquiry resumes on Tuesday.

Union officials yesterday accused police in Plymouth of violence and depriving their members of the right of picketing.

The remaining 70 strikers in the 13-month-old dispute with Fine Tubes, Ltd., of Estover, Plymouth, had been joined out of the factory in the morning by about 200 supporters from as far away as Coventry.

The police set up cordons at either side of the gates to allow workers at the American-owned factory to drive in for the start of the day shift. Angry scenes followed, during which nine people were arrested.

The unions involved are the Transport and General Workers' and the Amalgamated Engineering Workers.

Mr E. Roberts, the district organiser of the TGWU, said: "We have never seen police acting in this way before. We are very concerned. Peaceful picketing is protected by law and these people were picketing. The demonstrators wished to talk to the arriving workers, but the police brushed them aside to allow the cars through. Thirty-five police were present."

The local police divisional commander, Mr Ernest Dickaty, said, however: "Police activity was appropriate to the occasion."

Three of those arrested were from Coventry, three from Bristol, one from Exeter, one from Totnes, and one was a local man.

Mining inquiry upsets conservationists

By JAMES LEWIS

figure so much of the landscape. The planning permission granted to these quarries which were still in operation when the first Planning Act came into force in 1948 has long since expired, and the emphasis now is on clearing the dereliction of the past.

The village of Bethesda, near Caernarvon, which has a waste heap towering over its main street, is awaiting permission from the Welsh Office to embark on a scheme to pour the rubble back into the quarry from which it was taken. The job, if approved, will cost about a quarter of a million pounds—towards which the Derelict Land Unit will contribute 85 per cent—and will be the biggest reclamation scheme ever carried out on a slate quarry.

The commission, which will start work in September and expects to report in about six months, is headed by Lord Zuckerman. Its members are Professor Sir Frederick Warner, past president of the Institute of Chemical Engineers; Lord Arbuthnot, convener of the council of the Scottish Landowners' Federation; Professor C. Kidson, professor of geography at Univer-

sity College, Aberystwyth; and Mr E. M. Nicholson, chairman of Land Use Consultants Ltd.

Land Use Consultants will provide secretarial services for the commission, and the other sponsoring bodies, besides Rio Tinto-Zinc, are American Metal Climax, Charter Consolidated, Consolidated Gold Fields, Noranda Mines, Selection Trust, and Union Corporation.

In the meantime RTZ will go ahead with its drilling for copper and gold in Snowdonia amid widespread fears that the Government has issued an open invitation to open-cast miners, and that the thin edge of the wedge has been firmly inserted in the national park planning regulations.

If open-cast mining is now to be tolerated, it is asked, could there not be a revival of activity in the derelict slate quarries in which Snowdonia abounds? Reserves of slate are by no means exhausted, and at least one such quarry is now up for sale.

The big civil engineering group Sir Alfred McAlpine and Sons, which recently bought the Penryn quarries at Bethesda, has shown how the introduction of modern machinery into a traditional industry can effect

a dramatic change in its fortunes. Only last week it reported a 50-ton order from Australia. Similar consignments have recently gone to France, the United States, and New Zealand.

Would-be prospectors have been buying up mineral options all over Snowdonia in the past couple of years, and while there have been no further formal planning applications so far, the planning officer for Merioneth, Mr C. J. Tuck, says he would not be surprised to receive some in the next few months, in the wake of the planning decision in favour of RTZ.

It is this high cost of reclamation that is one of the greatest worries of the opponents of open-cast mining. No matter what undertakings developers may give, they argue, who is to say that there will be any money left for restoration when mineral reserves are exhausted?

RTZ and the other companies responsible for setting up the commission of inquiry are also aware of these fears. The commission's terms of reference include an instruction to examine methods of "continuous rehabilitation"—that is, the restoration of open-cast sites as mining proceeds.

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On Thursday, counsel for the tribunal accused Mr Nail of "unpardonable negligence" in his handling of Vehicle and General accounts between 1961 and 1966.

Mr Nail's counsel, Mr Peter Wenster, QC, said yesterday: "You probably saw various newspapers this morning. And

Publicity on inquiry unavoidable—Judge

Publicity on inquiry unavoidable—Judge

Publicity on inquiry unavoidable—Judge

Publicity on inquiry unavoidable—Judge

Publicity on inquiry unavoidable—Judge

Publicity on inquiry unavoidable—Judge

Publicity on inquiry unavoidable—Judge

Publicity on inquiry unavoidable—Judge

Publicity on inquiry unavoidable—Judge

Publicity on inquiry unavoidable—Judge

review



Sir Michael Redgrave and Sylvia Corderidge: Mermaid

BRITISH MUSEUM

Campbell Page

British Greece

THE BRITISH MUSEUM'S new exhibition of drawings puts classical monuments in Italy, Greece, North Africa, and Asia Minor in their eighteenth and nineteenth-century landscapes. In their variety the contributors offer a history of British taste and travel. There are artists of the quality of Richard West and Turner, who provides a study of one of the temples at Paestum in a storm and a small sketchbook recording of inscriptions from reliefs in the Vatican Museum. Turner the weatherman and Turner the student.

Sir William Gell, more archaeologist than artist, has a series of brilliantly meticulous drawings. There is a general view of Athens which is a perfect guide for the contemporary visitor. It strips away all the modern clutter and leads the eye to the monuments and topographical details standing out in absolute clarity. The views of Thebes, Thermopylae, and Delphi are equally splendid.

Let there be a kind word, too, for the accomplished women like Pamela, Lady Trevelyan, who did not turn her back on the Lion Gate at Mycenae until she had recorded it in watercolours. Mycenae then was much farther and rarer than Acapulco now. Many of the artists were commissioned by bodies such as the intensely serious Society of Dilettanti, underwent considerable hardships in their travels, and recorded what they saw with a sense of urgency and scrupulousness, telling it like it was for an eager public at home.

The exhibition is a history of the fund of sketchbook skills possessed by eighteenth-century amateurs and professionals. It also helps to explain the impact of the classical on British architecture and taste. Nor is it a long step from the passionate travellers and antiquarians of the eighteenth century to the active Philhellenism of the nineteenth century when the decorative natives, dwarfed by classical columns in the sketchbooks, came to life and in independence the Greeks created 'The exhibition, "Classical Sites and Monuments," runs until October 3.

WOKINGHAM

Edward Greenfield

The Fair Traders

ALTERNATING verses of "Auprés de la blonde" and "The British Grenadiers," sing in violent competition, point the first international moral of Hugo Cole's latest opera for children, "The Fair Traders," that a brawl then develops between the French and British forces provides a less welcome moral, but even then a well-organised stage brawl is in itself evidence of cooperation. Originally for the first performances this week at Wokingham Town Hall (this one tonight) a group of French choir boys was coming over to take part with the choir of boys from Reading, Windsor and district. That idea fell through, but cooperation has turned transatlantic now that the cast of 25 is going off later in August to perform the opera in Washington DC and in Reading, Pennsylvania (a musical mayor helping the project from a twinned town). There are whispers that even the President might find time to hear the boys sing.

Cole, known best in these pages in his role of critic, wrote the opera on the invitation of Major Brian Shone, the founder and organiser of the combined choir. Cole's earlier opera, "Statue for the Mayor," was such a success they wanted another one, and 18 months ago, with the Anglo-French collaboration in mind, Cole did a trial run in a grand jumble of French and English folk songs, part of which appears in "The Fair Traders." The opera has an eighteenth-century setting with smugglers found out by Customs officers, villainously clever enough to spot the difference between the left-hand twist of a French rope and the honest richland twist of the British equivalent. The designs of the taxmen are frustrated by a timely swarm of bees. John Pine from the Gate Theatre, Dublin, is the producer, and Cole himself conducts.

WALES

Bryn Richards

Art Spectrum

ART SPECTRUM (Wales) is one of seven regional exhibitions designed to show what is happening in the field of contemporary art throughout the United Kingdom. The Welsh selectors have elected to show a number of works by a few artists rather than many or two works by a greater number of artists. The ten chosen could be replaced by another ten, and the selectors are no doubt aware of this, but this does not mean that this show is not representative of many of the variations of outlook and intention caused by differences in age and temperament. It is, mercifully, not an exhibition of bright young things, but, inevitably,

Welsh art as shown here has been forced through the sieve of prevalent 1971 attitudes.

The oldest exhibitor, Evan Charlton, must have taken a lot of pushing to get through that sieve, but I applaud his inclusion. His work is suavely painted and exceptionally sophisticated in its use of perspective to produce ambiguities of scale. These ambiguities, the still, clear light and the odd, unexplained situations he creates, all contribute to the letal serenity that pervades his work. The youngest exhibitor, Jack Crabtree, is also letal but less serene: his work is an agonised confrontation of organic forms and machine forms, livid in colour and remorseless in technique.

Eric Maltbouse, only ten years younger than Charlton and much older than Crabtree, would seem to be much more representative of the generation gap: yet the more one looks at his work, with its shimmering, jumping silhouettes of colour the more one becomes aware of meaning. I can describe Maltbouse's work best in his own phrase: "a figurative, non-figurative kind of painting." The true non-figurative, mathematical and systemic painters in this show are Keith Richardson-Jones and David Tinker. Richardson-Jones rather classical, relying on very simple, clear-cut geometrical relationships, and Tinker pushing the colour/form interchanges to a baroque complexity, making a monument out of a deconstruction. The only sculptor included is Mervyn Baldwin, whose work is a witty, pungent and concerned commentary on the rise and fall of civilisations and the substance and sham of civilization.

The exhibition has been in Cardiff and is moving on to Bangor and Newtown.

ALBERT HALL

Meirion Bowen

Berlioz Prom

BERLIOZ'S "TE DEUM" was in the composer's view a brother to the Requiem, and it certainly calls for Requiem and orchestral forces comparable in size. So many, indeed, that the box-office nearly forgot to leave room for the audience: consequently, critics and other complimentary ticket-holders had ultimately to choose between listening on Radio 3 and the Arena. I chose the latter—it was this particular Berlioz work—and had no regrets.

Space is an important element in the "Te Deum": you need to experience in the flesh the exchange between the parts of the triple chorus. On this occasion the work could have done with a little more of that echo the Albert Hall has now almost completely lost to let the full blaze of sound in tutti coalesce properly. But we must not grumble. Here—as in Friday's Mahler Eighth—the choral singing was admirable for its balance and expressiveness. Berlioz—who specified boys' voices for the third choir after hearing the Charity Children's concert at St Paul's during 1851—would have found himself lost for words in praise of the boys of Wandsworth School, who added a cutting edge and brilliance to the choral sound produced by the BBC Chorus and Choral Society, London Philharmonic Choir, and London Symphony Orchestra Chorus.

Conducting the Berlioz was Colin Davis, and I doubt whether any more sympathetic interpreter of the "Te Deum" exists: many fall here who do quite well by the "Symphonie Fantastique." Earlier he strived a little hard to project such fervour into Beethoven's Eroica Symphony. Climaxes came in the wrong places, and the BBC Symphony Orchestra had not yet settled in: intonation, especially the first choir, was giving them trouble. They redeemed themselves later.

MERMAID

Caryl Brahms

Old Boys

HALLOO, MR CHIPS—oh what a dusty answer gets the soul when love and loving are things past recapture, and there awaits the Hotel Rimini, all mouth, like a fly-eating orchid, to trap old gentlemen who plot and counter plot about the Old Boys Association: when the school days they are all reliving are the only thing they have in common. "It's Old Boys Day, old boy!" Mr Jaraby (Sir Michael Redgrave) lives with the wander-wid wife he has come to loathe as one might loathe an ingrowing toenail, sharing a cell with a snuffy kind of glory and one caught a glimpse of what his Lear has been. It's a good little play poised between birdseed (stolen by the son) and blackmail, nwing a lot to Mr Bernard Hepton's blackmailer.

Some of these notices appeared in later editions yesterday.

"NOTHING IN THIS architecture is there for its own sake alone," Rudolf Steiner claimed in a lecture given during the construction of the first Goetheanum in 1914. "Everything has an inner value... the whole form expresses the fact that this building must be filled with the feeling of hearts striving together in love." Strange words, indeed, for an even stranger building.

The building (or "Temple of Spiritual Science" as it was known to the adherents of Steiner's Anthroposophical movement) he was referring to opened at Dornach in Switzerland in 1914 and provided a physical adumbration of his own philosophy. This makes its place within the general framework of twentieth-century architecture exceedingly difficult to gauge. As it was eventually destroyed by fire and replaced by an equally bewildering structure in the twenties one can only interpret the aims of its designer from the writings and photographs that remain.

Date and place would indicate that it was designed and built during the great surge forward of the pioneer generation of modern architects; after Behrens's factories for the AEG, Poelzig's industrial projects, Gropius's and Meyer's Fagus Works, but contemporary with the German Werkbund Exhibition at Cologne. Steiner himself was well aware of what was going on in Berlin, Cologne and probably all the other active centres of new art and architecture in Europe.

During the bohemian *fin de siècle* he mixed with the writers, poets, painters, and philosophers who were instrumental in clearing the ground for new cultural attitudes and eventually for the new art and architecture that grew up in Belgium, France, Austria and Germany. He was probably also aware of the work of that eccentric in Barcelona, Antoni Gaudí, whose own strange philosophy was underpinned by a notion of "spiritualised geometry," but apart from one or two tenuous connections, this has not been finally substantiated.

Both Goetheanum buildings have always amazed architects, although they were not brought to the notice of the postwar generation until the 1950s. It was probably Le Corbusier who was, in his quite unpredictable way, instrumental in drawing attention to these buildings by analogy in his pilgrimage church at Ronchamp (1950-5). Like lucky old gold prospector, Corbusier rediscovered a rich vein of ideas that can, without exaggeration, be said to have caused consternation in architectural circles throughout the world. Nothing was the same in modern architecture after Ronchamp, but could it have been simply chance that revived Le Corbusier's own memories of something he had seen as a younger man and that existed within a few miles of his childhood home? Clearly, it could not, as I once saw in the French architect and critic has discovered since Le Corbusier's death, there was some evidence in his library and papers that indicated a sympathy, if not an allegiance to, Anthroposophy.

But analysis and speculation, however accurate or misleading, are not going to explain the architectural phenomena that have existed twice over on one site, designed by one man and his disciples, dedicated to a purpose beyond that of mere building. A bewildering symbolism and a mountainous monumentality are present in both Goetheanums, allied to an amazing technical knowledge.

Rudolf Steiner, philosopher, Goethe scholar and occultist, was not a trained architect but it is impossible to divorce his views on architecture from his attitude to the spiritual aspects of life. In 1886, the publication year of the Goethe Manifesto, Steiner was moving into the literary circles of Wilmar. By the turn of the century he had consolidated his own ideas on what he termed his "spiritual science," and entered the influential artistic and literary groups of Berlin. In 1902, at the age of 41, he became the leader of the German Theosophical Association. Later he broke away from that movement to form provisionally, in 1912, the first Anthroposophical Society. Anthroposophy took its name from the literal derivation of the Greek words, *Anthropos*—man, *Sophos*—wise: the wisdom of mankind.

Man in this concept was placed at the centre of all perceptions. Anthroposophy was typical of the many strong, strange pseudoreligious sects prevalent during the German Expressionist period. In many ways Steiner was akin—although never one himself—to the Expressionists: he embodied their zeal, utopianism and revolutionary thinking in a deeply spiritual way. Almost apologetically he sought to create a new order, relating man and the world to a perception of rhythms of time—"Rhythms," as one of his followers has put it, which extend from the heartbeat of man to the eons of great cosmic epochs.

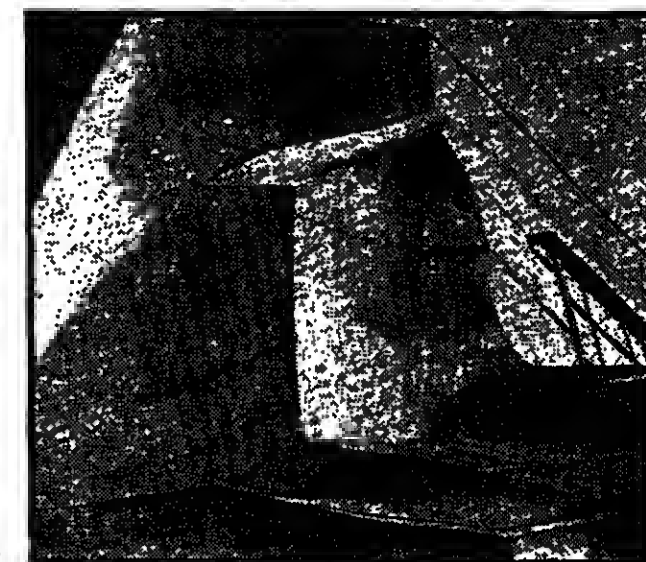
With his interest in Goethe's work it was only appropriate that the main centre of the newly founded society should be called the Goetheanum (a free high school for spiritual science). It was established at Dornach, near Basle. In 1913 the first Goetheanum was erected. The second Goetheanum, built to replace the first, was dedicated to the memory of an artist on New Year's Eve 1922, was opened in 1928, embodying many of Steiner's architectural ideas. It can-



The architecture of the soul

Dennis Sharp reports on the rediscovery of one of the strangest and most prophetic architectural talents of the twentieth century: Rudolf Steiner, who tried to create 'soul architecture' from a style with its roots in Le Corbusier's chapel at Ronchamp

Above: Goetheanum I; right and below: Goetheanum II



not be considered entirely his own work as he had only given the general direction of the design before his death in 1925. The two buildings, and a number of extremely bulky, expressionistic structures in the grounds at Dornach, give likely clues to the influence behind Steiner's work, although no influences—From Art Nouveau, van de Velde, Gaudí or Mendelsohn—will be allowed by any of his followers.

There are, however, common characteristics in all Steiner's buildings which can be analysed. The three most important are, movement (particularly of line), sculptural form, and the "metamorphosis" of form. The first quality of restless movement evident in the designs Steiner made at Dornach was also a characteristic of many of the expressionist buildings of the early modern movement: an essential characteristic of a continuous tradition that went back to the buildings and furniture of the Art Nouveau, with their sinuous, sensuous, flamboyant decorative forms. In stressing his own attitude to the moving, living quality of form, Steiner rephrased the linear qualities of the Art Nouveau although he certainly denied the "naturalistic" elements inherent in the decorative style of that movement. In his work, he came very near to Henri van de Velde's mature opinion of form and ornament, that "The relation between structural and dynamographic ornament and the form of the surface should appear so intimate that the ornament seems to have determined the form."

Goetheanum I suggested an affinity to the work of the Secessionists, where craftsmanship went hand-in-glove with the flowing movement and outward form of the decoration. But these inferences remain only slight as Steiner commanded a form language

peculiarly his own. He married his sense of movement to the second characteristic of sculptural form, so that his buildings were moulded en masse and made to appear almost pliable. This sculptural quality (and indeed the whole architecture of man) was for Steiner "the result of the interplay of earthly and cosmic forces." Steiner's metaphysical ideas permeated this architecture of the soul. "Architecture stands on the earth in a central position," he wrote, "a spiritual being" on the one hand, inspiring mankind; on the other a solid structure of brick or concrete serving a sensible earthly purpose. Metamorphosis of form is the most profound characteristic to be found in Steiner's work and from his writings and lectures it is clearly the aspect most commonly associated with his scientific and aesthetic views.

This concept is Steiner's unique contribution to modern architecture. Its origins are to be found in the analysis Goethe made of the plant as an "earthly image of a spiritual archetype." Building and sprouting, the archetype being of the plant embodies itself through successive metamorphoses of form until it reaches its full expression. Steiner's thesis seems to be an adaptation of the theory of empathy, the projection of bodily feelings into the forms of architecture, to give the buildings themselves a natural "life" of their own. Metamorphosis on the other hand suggests a natural change, a transformation that has occurred by an inner action and as such is a kind of change that cannot take place in a physically rigid art like architecture.

In the first Goetheanum Steiner set out to achieve his aim of metamorphosis... inside our building we shall find one plastic form, a continuous relief sculpture on the capitals, pilasters, architraves. They grow

out of the wall, and the wall is their basis, their soil, without which they could not exist. The building was situated on a ridge of one of the smaller foothills of the Jura mountains, overlooking Basle. Its double-domed outline was a sharp contrast to the undulating surrounding countryside. Constructed entirely of timber it rested on a solid concrete substructure. It was 272ft long, 243ft wide and had a height to the top of the largest dome of 111ft. The plan was axial, running east-west and contained two circular spaces, an auditorium and a stage, fused together at the proscenium opening. Goetheanum II was a complete contrast firmly constructed in reinforced concrete. Chronologically, the two buildings indicate Steiner's progress as a designer.

The experimental nature of the first building and the almost blind groping for the expression of new aesthetic laws gave way to the imposing sculptural mass of the second. The external concrete was left untreated in Goetheanum II, both inside and out, and the surface textures were made by the marks of the rough timber shuttering—a characteristic that is found in much of Le Corbusier's post-war work and something he noticed with enthusiasm when he visited the site in the late twenties.

In retrospect, the architecture of Rudolf Steiner must appear singularly idiosyncratic, the fresh work of an isolated fanatic whose aim was to bring the aesthetic realm into accord with man. His architecture was a unique expression of the aim and thus an attestation of a kind of individualism that was at work in the early years of twentieth-century architecture. Dennis Sharp is editor of the "Architectural Association Quarterly" and author of "Modern Architecture and Expressionism."

SLY PLEASURES

radio reviewed by Gillian Reynolds

"THE MARCH HARE" (Saturday, Radio 4) and Lillian Hellman's "The Autumn Garden" (Monday, Radio 4) were two sly pleasures of plays in a week where one had looked for more major dramatic satisfactions than the new Radio 3 production of "Macbeth" on Sunday.

In the event, it was a sound and thorough enough "Macbeth" which, while lacking power to wring the odd wither, nevertheless did not topple over into the roasting depths of bathos it so often reaches on stage. Come to think of it, though, I can't ever remember seeing a review of a production of a "Macbeth" anywhere which found the play had been presented as the simple reader of the text might have wished. In other words, it can be a grand play to have a carp at because it is so difficult a work to put any unity into. Macbeth as a tragic character runs such a furiously parallel course to Lady Macbeth in dramatic development that it is very hard indeed for the actors involved (on Sunday, Jess Ackland and Google Withers) not to go well for legend for their own lines and hope for the best.

And then, compared with these two

characters, the rest of the cast have to make the most of so little, as far as emotional development goes, that there again the temptation is almost impossible to resist to carry on ranting. Apart from that, it is such a genuinely haunting play, brutal, compact and mercurial, that the mind definitely does draw back from too fatal an involvement with it. All things considered then, while Raymond Raikes's production last Sunday was not, in my opinion, a great event of radio drama, it certainly had power and force enough to hold me to the end. One thing, though, why did all the lower orders have Scots accents which carefully shaded into standard BBC English the higher the character's social rank?

I described both the other plays as "sly" pleasures because I listened to each just for fun, not thinking there was much in either to write about. "The March Hare," though, had the most extraordinary atmosphere of any play I've heard in some time. It came over pink and grey and claustrophobic which seemed to match exactly the world that these turn-of-the-century star-crossed Dublin lovers seemed to inhabit. On the other hand, characters

in "The Autumn Garden" kept alluding to the dense Southernness of the play's setting and yet it wasn't that which kept me glued to the set.

What did was the unusual degree of wit in the dialogue and the sharply incisive quality of Miss Hellman's precise characterisations. In the situation where an old beam comes back with his wife to visit a former girl friend, where he is a fashionable portrait painter with a rich wife and the Southern belle he left behind is now reduced to keeping the old family mansion as a summer resort hotel, complete with assorted bangers-on and relatives, one had imagined the family skeletons rattling, the neuroses aching, and in fact all the Southern storm signals out. But it was a much subtler and funnier play than that, very similar in many ways to Enid Bagnold's "The Chalk Garden."

On Tuesday on Radio 4 a new series started, "New Lifelines in Medicine," which judging from last week's programme came over as something very different from the usual documentary approach, something one might almost describe as radio verité. Tony Van Den Bergh followed the case of a middle-aged woman who had to go into

hospital for an operation, Mr Van Den Bergh was there to ask her how she felt and to describe what was happening at every stage. He was there to record how the consultant used the case to demonstrate in students, to ask the opinions of hospital staff on the changes in attitude and conditions since the advent of the National Health Service. He was there to tell us who each person was, how each related to the next, and he did it all beautifully. It was a fascinating programme, most imaginatively produced by Alan Burgess.

Radio 4, in case you haven't noticed, are running a whole season of different children's programmes every weekday at 11.30 a.m. Reaction on the whole around our house has been very favourable, with "Dial A Scientist," the Wednesday offering, the current favourite. I have heard, however, slightly odious comparisons being drawn between "From Us To You" (the Friday show) and their own school radio and his friend seem to take so much pride in it. It would be interesting to know what other children think of both the programmes and the possibilities radio offers.

Johnnie

Harold Wilson told all this week: Lyndon Johnson is in the process of doing so. Here Alastair Hetherington, Editor of the Guardian, contributes another episode to their joint remembrances—the case of...

The troops we didn't send to Vietnam

THE TALK took place just one year and one week after John Kennedy had been shot dead in Dallas. That morning President Johnson had attended a ceremony at Arlington where work on the Kennedy memorial was about to begin. Personal security was on his mind. Max Freedman, who was with me, had begun the conversation by congratulating the President on his fine speech at Arlington. But why, Max asked, had he stood up there in the bitter cold without his overcoat?

That was nothing, the President said. He had been wearing a heavy English suit. He showed us the Savile Row label inside—though it was almost concealed by the seven or eight pens he was carrying in his pocket. But he had had to stand up there on a raised platform with only a few people around him. He could have been shot at from the highways. That was dangerous.

The danger, he said, was not in unplanned and unscheduled stops just as he'd made to meet people in the election campaign. Nobody was going to knife him or shoot him there, and anyway the Secret Service always surrounded him at once. The danger was on occasions like today. There was danger, too, if his car was stopped at street intersections. There was even danger in standing at the windows of the White House.

But personal security, though important, was not what we had come to talk about. The date was December 2, 1964. Five days later Harold Wilson, recently installed as Prime Minister, was due at the White House. I had asked for the interview in Washington to get some insight on what they might discuss. And it proved invaluable. It provided the first warning that President Johnson was about to ask for British fighting men in Vietnam.

Thanks to the Pentagon Papers, published by the "New York Times", we now know that the previous day the President had been pressed for a decision to bomb North Vietnam. The December 1 meeting—including Rusk, McNamara and Maxwell Taylor, the US Ambassador in Saigon—had been crucial. At that time the American commitment in Vietnam was limited. Only air and naval units were in action, and the total American casualties until then had been just over 200 killed. But the war was not going well. The strength of the Vietcong was growing and the pacification programme was almost at a standstill. The Saigon Government was incompetent, unstable, and corrupt. What was the US to do?

Our talk about Vietnam began with a blistering attack by the President on the press in general and the "New York Times" in particular. It had annoyed him that morning with a story about a job he was going to give to ex-Senator Keating. It had annoyed him earlier by saying that Maxwell Taylor, in flying back from Saigon, was bringing a "plan" for action in Vietnam and had threatened to resign if it was not accepted. This, said Johnson, was not true. There was no Taylor plan. The Ambassador was as much in doubt as anyone else. He had phoned from Hawaii, when his plane was being refuelled, to tell the President that there was nothing in the reports that he was threatening to resign. They had upset Taylor.

The President went so far as to say—I can't guarantee his exact words though I made notes immediately after leaving the White House—"He ain't got no more goddam idea what to do than I have." This, when we look now at the Pentagon Papers, was neither strictly true nor strictly untrue. Maxwell Taylor the previous week had supplied a long, perceptive, and gloomy briefing on the situation in South Vietnam. It was one of a series and, with hindsight, it still reads as a shrewd appraisal.

But it concludes by saying that a decision must be taken on a course of action to change the tide which is running against us. Losses in air activity was among the measures proposed; and, as a final step, "we should be prepared for emergency military action against the North if only to shore up a collapsing situation." It was



Mr Wilson with anti-Vietnam demonstrators

no ringing call for a wider war, and it clearly preferred first to put pressure on the Saigon Government to improve its performance.

A check with the files of the "New York Times" by the way, does not show that it made much of any threat from Ambassador Taylor. It had correctly reported that he was returning to Washington in a mood of pessimism, and that he was ready to support air attacks on the supply routes from North Vietnam. The real pressure for escalating the war, as we now know, was coming from generals in the Pentagon and to a lesser extent from the State Department. An "action paper" had been drafted in the State Department, for the White House meeting of December 1, and had proposed that North Vietnam should be "provoked" into providing "good grounds" for American escalation.

In talking to the President on December 2 it was quickly evident that he wanted British backing. He wanted, if possible, the commitment of at least a token British force in Vietnam. He said that the US did not want to be alone in a "colonialist position." Why had Britain only eight military men in Vietnam? We ought to have three hundred or four hundred—a squadron or two of aircraft.

"Ah sent for the roll," he said, referring to yesterday's meeting. Britain had eight men there, Canada one, and Australia eleven. "We want your flag," he said. They wanted the British and others to stand alongside them and to show that it was not an American colonialist action. They also wanted to draw on our experience in guerrilla warfare.

He had asked why Canada had only one man there. He'd been given the reason—that it was a member of the International Control Commission, in contact with Russia. He had accepted that reason and withdrawn his criticism of Canada's part. But what about Australia? They only had eleven men there. The Australians were a great people. He then went off into a long discussion about how he'd landed in Australia in 1942 after his bomber group had been shot up, and had been cared for by a Lsdy Brooke.

Years afterwards he'd described this Lady Brooke, without naming her, to the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Menzies. Menzies had identified her

right away and given him her telephone number. Ah like Prime Minister Menzies. He's a good Prime Minister. He knows his constituents. The Australians, he said, were a great people. They should be with the Americans in Vietnam too. He wanted their flag.

He went on in these terms: "You should be right in there, wherever freedom is being fought for, in the front line. If you want us to be there in your front line when you're in trouble, you'd better be with us."

In calling for British combatants, the President was evidently stating his own wish. The Pentagon Papers show that, according to the draft "action paper," only Australia and New Zealand were to be asked for contingents. Britain, because of its Malaysian role, was not. But the Papers also note that at the December 1 meeting the President said he wanted "new, dramatic, effective" forms of assistance from other nations.

The President was also forthright about his relations with British Prime Ministers. He spoke of Sir Alec Douglas-Home's previous visit—and what he said to me is mentioned by Mr Wilson in his book, published this week, though the full story is not given.

He had had useful talks with Douglas-Home, he said. But Home had gone out afterwards and told the press that he'd said "no" to the President on the American request that we should not sell buses to Cuba. The President resented this. If Douglas-Home had said "We have to live by trade," and had taken that sort of approach to explain his view on selling buses to Cuba, that would have been acceptable. Crowding and boasting were not, especially when Home had only mentioned the matter as an afterthought at the end of his talk.

After the coming visit, he said, it would be easy for him to go out and say "Ah screwed Wilson," or Wilson could say "Ah screwed him." It would not do either of them any good.

Other topics were discussed—monetary and nuclear, in particular, for these seemed likely to be the matters uppermost in the Prime Minister's mind. There was no doubt, however, that Vietnam was what mattered most to the President; and that was the message I took away. That night I flew home, and Richard Scott, our Washington correspondent, wrote a

dispatch which led the paper on December 4 saying that the President wanted a British contingent in South Vietnam.

The Guardian also carried a leading article stating that Mr Wilson's answer must be "No." It acknowledged that the President's request was a sign of his "agonised anxiety not to let the war get out of hand," but it said that additional "flags" in Vietnam would not solve the Administration's problem.

That day, December 4, I saw Mr Wilson at 10 Downing Street, to tell him in detail of the conversation. He was to leave for Washington less than 48 hours later. We talked about the request: obviously Britain would buy immense goodwill from the Americans by acceding, and the military commitment was not large. Against that, Vietnam seemed a hopeless case. The Prime Minister said that for his Government there could be only one answer, and it was the one that we had given that morning in the Guardian.

In his book Mr Wilson records that in Washington the President duly raised the question, "without excessive enthusiasm," of even a limited or token British cooperation. "I made it clear that we could not enter into any such commitments."

It was the right decision, and inevitable in the prevailing British political climate. Mr Wilson, after all, had a majority of only three and had other great perplexities. One may speculate, nevertheless, at the course of events that might have followed a different choice.

From the Pentagon Papers we now know that the President had made a reluctant decision on December 1. He had approved action on the first 30-day phase of a new strategy. It provided for coastal raids, air attack on infiltration routes from the North, and preparation for reprisal bombing of selected targets in the North in the event of major or spectacular Vietcong attacks on Saigon or on American bases. Escalation was something the President did not like, and there was ambiguity about how far he was prepared to go.

Phase two provided that the North Vietnamese were to be "provoked" into providing the "good grounds" for escalation. It seems never to have been explicitly accepted by the President, but in February 1965 the Viet-

cong launched a series of attacks on American camps and airfields. And the bombing of the North began. Then in April, with the bombing showing only negligible military benefits, the President decided to commit American ground troops for offensive action. From then onwards the US forces were deeply and hideously involved, and in a war they did not truly understand.

But suppose that Britain, with all its experience of guerrilla warfare in Malaya, had been involved before the Americans sent ground forces into action. Suppose the whole concept had been different: small, carefully controlled operations, based on building secure village communities, and without the appalling destructive and self-defeating use of air power. Would the later history of South Vietnam then have been different? Only if the Vietnamese—in Saigon, the delta, and the hills—had wanted it so.

Mr Wilson in his book reports a fiery conversation with President Johnson by the "hot line" on the night of the Vietcong attacks on American camps in February. He wanted to urge restraint. Johnson replied that everyone was willing to share the advice but not the responsibility.

"I won't tell you how to run Malaysia and you don't tell us how to run Vietnam. . . . If you want to help us some in Vietnam send us some men and send us some folks to deal with the guerrillas." Would British advice have carried much weight with the Pentagon or would the generals, dedicated to the use of air power, have gone their own way? McNamara himself within 18 months had come to regret the lavish use of explosives, napalm, and phosphorus and tried to curb it.

The bombing went on for three years. The will of the North was not broken, nor was the Vietcong cadres destroyed. The Tet offensive came in January-February 1968, but it failed to win the objectives that the Vietcong had set themselves. Its highest success was President Johnson's decision not to stand for office again. By then, but only then, Washington had finally accepted that the war could not be won.

The Books, Labour, Joseph, £4.80. *Pentagon Papers*, Bantam, £5.00. *Harold Wilson: The Government, 1964-1970*, Weidenfeld and Nicolson and Michael Joseph, £4.80.

Pagliacci in a demob suit

John Hall interviews Norman Wisdom, television and music hall star of the fifties who is still pulling in the crowds

Norman Wisdom (circa 1951) with Spike, an orang outang



I ALWAYS associate Norman Wisdom with Attlee's England: sweet points and clothing coupons, margarine in plain packets, kids in balacaves and nailed boots, and the first television in the street, chest-high, with doors in walnut veneer opening on Whirligig, Annette Mills and Muffin, Macdonald Hobbley, and Mr Puffin. Norman Wisdom was the first comic who actually looked as if he belonged to the period. He was neither suavely got-up for the medium, nor eccentrically funny; he looked like any 27-a-week stocking man in town, and he behaved as they might if they were shoved on the stage on concert night. One felt that he was uncomfortable about the exposure, but since he was there he was going to muck in with any mawkish talent he could muster. It was a classic muggins' turn, rich in workpeople's pathos; Pagliacci in a demob suit.

Given that Wisdom performed some cathartic function for the ill-educated, put-upon poor of a particularly grey era, it's something of a surprise to find him going through much the same motions in a chromium-plated hamburger outpost of our sharper, tougher, richer, land of golden opportunities in the summer of 1971. But the fact is that Wisdom's "Holiday Starline" at Great Yarmouth ABC is playing twice nightly to a packed house of 1,500 refugees from similar attractions. And that's the biggest seaside business outside of Blackpool this season.

It could be that people are not so comfortable yet that they can't recognise a near-miss in some other dumb mutt's bad luck; or that they are better off, and like to exercise feelings of relief or malicious joy at the sight of somebody else who's still a no-chancer. Wisdom thinks the explanation exists independently of social circumstances. His hypothesis is that anybody, anytime, likes to see a little, pathetic fellow getting some honest hooter from bigger, less pathetic fellows. It just gives everybody a sense of warm fellow-feeling to watch the hoot go in. And his own watch was so red in tooth and claw that he was shaped into a kind of embodiment of everything pathetic. He turned out a natural

subject for the amusement of a larger, more assured fellow man. Here is his very sad story:

As a young runt, Norman was taken from his North London home to live with guardians at Hatfield. His parents were divorced, and dad hunked without paying the rent, so Norman and his brother were near as dammit orphans. The first set of guardians slung him out, and he was billeted with a second pair at Deal where, at the age of 14, he was to be discovered earning his bread as an errand boy for Liptons and Home and Colonial. Then, in order to have somewhere to sleep as well as a wage, he started as a commie waiter at the Artillery Messons Hotel, Victoria Street, where he dropped a breakfast tray down the lift-shaft, which was against the rule.

After a further period as page-boy at the Forum Club, and still aged only 14, he ran away to sea, and as a cabin boy en route for Argentina, was alarmed to discover that the first mate did not scruple to wake a chap with a kick in the mouth at five a.m., demanding to know why tea was not served on the bridge. Returning to Barry Docks, Norman had no hesitation in signing off, and he walked to London from Wales, just as he had walked to Wales from London to embark, Pure Dick Whittington.

Back in town, and scaling a game five stone nine at four feet ten in his stockings, our young hero was discovered sleeping behind a statue of Marshal Foch by night, and dragging the streets by day. This is a very sad bit. He had nothing to eat, and once a day, at three or four in the morning, he used to slide up to an all-night coffee stall and gaze over the edge of the counter, plaintively. And the great-hearted worthy who tended the urn would nightly nudge over a hot pie and a cup of Bovril, no doubt dabbing a damp cheek with the corner of his apron the while.

Finally, weakened by chronic pathos or declining profits, the stall keeper made so bold as to suggest that the little man might seek his fortune in the army—not as mascot or powder-monkey but as bona fide band-boy. And so to Scotland Yard, where the handmaster asked did he know about

music. Norman said he did, and the handmaster said what's a fat? Norman said that was one part of music he didn't know. So the handmaster said what's a sharp? And Norman said he didn't know that bit either, and hung his head. But the handmaster, God bless him, could see our lad was down on his withers, and regardless of pension rights, set-on the ignorantus there and then.

Our scene shifts to India in the late thirties. While the Tenth Hussars' regimental band is off on a three months' razzle in the hills, the little feller, not yet up to scratch as a clarinetist, is left on trumpet guard in Lucknow. But wait; still that tear, for this is the turning point, thank God. In order to pass the idle hour, Norman takes an old xylophone out of the storehouse and learns, parrot-fashion, to dash off "Snowflakes" and "Two Laps." And when the band returns, Norman goes to practise, and in request time, pipes up with a special plea for "Snowflakes." They laughed when he sat down to play, but at the next troop concert he was out front doing his xylophone solo. And on the next outing he threw in a bit of tap dancing. And on the next a sea shanty. The boom straight at last.

He turned out to do his turn for an officers' party one night, and those sophisticated fellows couldn't help snickering at the sight of a tall midge tap-dancing in army boots. At first, Norman was wounded by their cruel cynicism, but with a new-found resourcefulness, he threw in a couple of burlesque falls, and soon had the haughty gentlemen guffawing out loud. And there it was: his very own pumpkin to the ball. Pathetic comedy. From now on it would be bye-bye ugly Duckingsville, hello Lew Grade, as he golden goose-stepped all the way to Her Majesty's Theatre, Gaietyland, via the Grand Theatre, Basingstoke, and Collins's Music Hall, Islington.

After an up-and-a-downer on the halls, and a stint in "Sauce Piquant" at the Cambridge Theatre, he took his savings to America, posed with a glamorous girl he had hired, and sent home a telegram saying "Norman Wisdom turns down Hollywood." As a result of the ensuing publicity, some strangely

gullible management booked him to top the bill in "Paris to Piccadilly" at the Prince of Wales, and the Rank Organisation gave him a seven-year contract and a screen test in that order. When the test came round, he had to smile handsomely and say: "You need to dress as light as gossamer." To Petula Clark. So they paid him £3,000 and said he needn't actually bother to turn up for the film.

The time number two was due, in the second year of the contract, Wisdom had been established by his run at the Prince of Wales, where he introduced his own song, "Don't Laugh at Me." Rank decided they couldn't pay him for another non-appearance, and settled philosophically for a low-budget feature titled "Trouble in Store." The film was a box-office record breaker, Wisdom was Lord Mayor of London, and 19 films and many shows later, he can count his gold in the traditional Sussex hideaway with swimming-pool, while the Bentley gleams with turtle wax, and the charter yacht plies for hire in the Greek Isles.

So that's how a born Oliver Twist learned to live with his handicap and made an honest hoh in a hard world. His stage show at Yarmouth isn't, for my money, up to the standard of his last television mime acts; there's a rather wearying sense of sitting in on a world virtuosity attempt when he sings, clowns, plays drums, post-horn, trumpet, clarinet, piano, and saxophone. And he always used to convey the perfect underdog without actually requiring to be kicked, whereas now he is accompanied by a hard straight man, Tony Payne (remember Tony Payne and David Evans?), who knocks him about somewhat. But he's still a great little independent who, with a little less persistence, might simply have made a good roadman ganger. Personally I have always thought him a brilliant mime and character comic (the German general in "The Square Peg" left Erich von Stroheim at the gate), and I am unashamedly glad that he doesn't have to hang around all-night coffee stalls any more. For one thing, they don't hand out free Bovril these days, and for another, I think I'd break down if his life story contained one more degree of poignancy.

The feeding of the 900

Trevor Beeson on the Vatican and the EEC

MR M. H. VREDELING, a Dutch deputy in the Parliament of Europe, recently asked the Common Market Commission to investigate the amount of butter and sugar being imported into the Vatican free of Customs duties and levies from members of the European Economic Community. A long article in "L'Osservatore Romano" immediately denied that any illegal or undeclared transactions were involved. It was confirmed by a Vatican official who added that reports alleging that a general store was selling commodities to people who neither lived nor worked in the Vatican were yet another example of people trying to find scandal "at any cost" in the Catholic Church.

The point of Mr Vredeling's not-innocent request was that in 1969 the Vatican imported 2,578,040 lb of sugar from France and 122,440 lb of butter from West Germany. The Holy See established as a sovereign State under the Lateran Treaty of 1929, has not yet joined the Common Market and, therefore, not only exempt from various levies applied within the EEC but also entitled to purchase commodities from the Six at the special discount rates offered to nations outside the Community. This gives the citizens of the smallest State in the world distinct advantages over their neighbours in Rome and the rest of Italy, and the sugar and butter imported by the Vatican in 1968 cost the European Agricultural Fund something just over £110,000 in subsidies to exporters.

Now the amount of butter and sugar under scrutiny is fairly considerable when it is recalled that the population of Vatican City is only 900. There are some portly gentlemen to be seen with in those hallowed walls: even so, seems unlikely that many of them are consuming as much as 60 lb of sugar and 2 lb of butter a week. Furthermore, there has for a number of years been several grocery shops in Rome where the most privileged customers are taken on one side and offered cheap "Vatican butter" and cut price "Vatican sugar."

In spite of this, the Vatican officials remained adamant, insisting that everything was fair and above board. The Vatican Observer, however, pointed out that under the Lateran agreement all the employees of the Holy See were entitled to be regarded as citizens and since these totalled some tens of thousands, each with at least one dependant, the imports of sugar and butter were quite reasonable. The Vatican had his answer, but some theologians were left wondering why the Catholic Church had to be involved in such large-scale buying and selling of food. The miracle of the Feeding of the Five Thousand hardly provided sufficient authority for permanent involvement in the import, wholesale and retail trade.

Six months after the question had been asked in the European Parliament new regulations appeared controlling the arrangements of the Vatican store. The number of doors has been reduced from six to two (one entrance, one exit), customers must show their authorisation cards before they are admitted, and a notice on the door has been purchased at a time when the price has been raised, husbands and wives are not permitted in the store together. The latest news is that the Vatican bakery, which sold bread at only two-thirds of the price in the rest of Rome, has been closed. There was no official announcement about the closure: employees and customers turned up as usual the other day and found the door locked—a brief notice on the door simply recorded the death of the 40-year-old baker.

Why all this flurry of activity? The Vatican explains that it is "to check abuses and the large number of persons having nothing to do with the Vatican who used to borrow cards from those entitled to them and buy large quantities of goods at very reasonable (duty free) prices." Once more, by the way, the Dutch have disapproved their attitude for cleansing the Temple.

The sky is far from empty

When a Venezuelan DC-9 crashed two years ago on a Venezuelan village the death-roll was 154. Eighty-seven people died in the aircraft. Sixty-seven died in the village below. Yesterday's appalling disaster over Japan would have been even worse if it had not happened over open country. Air accidents now are subject to a grim multiplier. Bigger aircraft mean more deaths if something goes wrong. More air traffic converging on more crowded population centres means that the possibility of death on the ground is higher. And finally, as yesterday's accident showed, the air itself is more crowded than it looks.

Air traffic control is a skilled and momentous business. Controllers safeguard lives from minute to minute by performing acts of judgment which may be fallible but which, in this vital profession, must never be wrong. At least they are never so badly wrong that they cannot be corrected safely. The controllers' record over Britain, for example, is proud and good. But in the main, in most advanced countries anyway, civilian controllers

and the civilian pilots with whom they work are partially cut off from the military. Controllers and civilian pilots have complained often that the services demand too much air space and disperse too little about how it is being used. No one outside the flying services can decide whether this charge is justified. But it has been made; and yesterday a Japanese fighter collided with a Japanese airliner. One of them ought not to have been there, and 162 people died.

The airspace problem is becoming urgent. The military in all countries may have to review their procedures and their need for space. The airlines are not empty any more. They are sometimes as crowded as the Berlin air corridors used to be during the blockade of 1948. What each country ought to do soon — and will have to do one day — is to make all pilots obey the same controllers. A tank-driver does not ignore the Highway Code on Salisbury Plain just because he is a soldier. The navy conforms to the same regulations for preventing collisions at sea as anyone else. Military pilots ought to be made to follow suit. The risks are too great if they do not.

A strange sort of Summit

It was a sad irony that Palestinian guerrillas should recently have taken refuge with Israeli forces across the Jordan River to escape attacks by King Hussein's army. This irony is now to be matched by the gathering of Arab leaders in Tripoli at the behest of President Gaddafi. The aim of the meeting is to consider punitive action against King Hussein and Jordan for the violent drive against the guerrillas. There has never yet been any joint Arab action over the Palestinians which has had a lasting effect. The possible actions hinted at—direct intervention, expulsion from the Arab League, and economic sanctions—have all grave drawbacks and are impractical. All that can be expected from Tripoli is another noisy communiqué of blame for the sound archives, and another demonstration of Arab disarray.

The Palestinians have to take much of the blame themselves that they have fallen so low from their pinnacle years of 1968 and 1969. They are now as disunited as they have always been—whatever the resolutions passed at the Palestine National Congress in Cairo earlier this month. The various groups have been unable to agree even on their territorial intentions in Jordan and Israel. The exaggerated tone of their claims on

and off the battlefield undermined their credibility, when for a time they were held to be the forefront of the assault on Israel, and of social revolution in the Arab world. They critically mistimed their confrontation with King Hussein last September. The King for his part has moved cynically and ruthlessly to erode their position and support in Jordan. In the process, many Arabs have been killed or wounded. The Arabs stand fairly accused of killing their favourite cause.

The Arab governments closest to the conflict with Israel have made their own contribution to the Palestinian demise. In outlining the terms for a settlement, the definition of the Palestinians' rights has been kept consistently and deliberately vague. The possibility of an Israeli withdrawal to the lines of 1967 seemed remote enough to ensure that the inherent contradiction between what the governments and the guerrillas wanted would not be exposed as deception. It may be convenient in the search for peace that the Palestinian military threat should be fully curbed. But the political and social injustices will not disappear. Communiqué will come and go, but it is these injustices which must in the end be fairly met in a settlement.

New ways in Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia's new collective Presidency is an interesting experiment in the devolution of power. Although it is linked with the country's need to find a successor to the ageing President Tito, its purpose is far more profound than that. One of the great clichés current in Yugoslavia is "statism," a word of abuse for bureaucratic overcentralisation in Belgrade. Now the Yugoslavs have hit on an attempted solution. It is not so much the withering away of the State, but at least the transfer of power to the six republics. From now on the republics will have much greater authority to levy taxes and handle their own budgets. If "statism" develops in the new republican administrations, people will no longer be able to blame distant Belgrade but have to look to their own local rulers.

The aim here is to reduce the strains which growing nationalism had been causing throughout

the Federation, with the Serbs in Belgrade coming in for most of the criticism. Economic causes lurked in the background, in the form of the recurring Socialist argument over growth versus redistribution. Should the country allow the more prosperous Northern republics to develop fast in the hope that the benefits would spill over elsewhere? Or should existing inequalities be evened out at the expense of growth? Yugoslavia's new constitutional amendments aim for a compromise. The republics will have more autonomy, but the Federal Government will still sponsor projects in the underdeveloped regions. At the centre will be a Presidency with three representatives for each republic, and two for the two autonomous regions in Serbia, and a rotating President from among them, once Tito has gone. Intricate though the scheme may appear on paper, it looks like the kind of compromise which can soothe passions and find solutions.

The prohibitive society

One way and another this has been a rough week for the permissive society. At the BMA meeting doctors have issued grim warnings about promiscuity, abortion, disease, and the general advisability of laying off sex altogether. In the law courts the young wizards of "OZ" have been declared purveyors of obscenity and, on a lower level, BBC television has banned a pop song because, its composer claims, it mentions knickers. Quite right, too. We don't want language like that in our homes, thank you very much. Just let Mrs Whitehouse catch someone saying "knickers" on television, that's all.

The possibly corrupting influence of feminine clothing has also been agitating the Vatican. At St Peter's Basilica the task of censoring visitors' garments (mini-skirts and the like) that show too much girl has been entrusted to nuns instead of, as in the past, the Vatican guards. Why the glimpse of a woman's thigh should be offensive in

the sight of God is something of a puzzle but more curious is the reason for calling up the nuns. Inspecting women's clothing, said an official, "is no job for a man." On the contrary it seems a perfectly ideal job for a man.

The French are more sensible about these things. When they wished to clear bare-breasted girl sunbathers from Riviera beaches they sent in, not nuns, but a posse of riot police who, we have no reason to doubt, enjoyed their work immensely. Still, the point is that there, too, permissiveness suffered a setback. In California even the junior permissives had their problems. A do-it-yourself toy, comprising an electronic rack, a pendulum decapitator, a spiked cage and a bucket of hot coals, has been much criticised. A little hard when a boy can't submit his best friend to a bit of good-natured torture without the fuzziest stepping in. It just shows how the forces of reaction are fighting back.

A COUNTRY DIARY

LINCOLNSHIRE: The pilgrimage begins hours earlier in the misty light of a summer morning. By car, coach, and motorcycle they cross the Trent from the industrial suburbs of Sheffield and Derby and make for the numerous coarse fishing waters provided by this county of dikes and drains. The Witham, both above and below Lincoln, the Fosseway canal, the South Forty Foot Drain, and Bollwater Drain all have their addicts. The tins of maggots, purchased in the half-light of dawn at the fishermen's shops that open with the lark on Sunday mornings, are carefully transported together with a tactical selection of rods and floats. By mid-morning they are in position and the banks of the most popular waters are dotted with intent, motionless figures gazing at a float from beneath the shelter of a multi-coloured umbrella. Fishing matches in which the winner is judged by the total weight of fish in his keep net at the end of a limited period, produce formidable organisation. Marshals conduct competitors to staked riverbank positions and the tackle is in the water with the greatest possible speed. It is a very serious business, and the appearance of bookmakers quietly announcing the odds in the yards of the local inns confirms the significance of these very quiet sporting events. Our visitors are generally tidy folk. I walked the river bank after a recent weekend, and apart from the regular flat stretch of grass, which marked a fisherman's position, there was little trace of the quiet devotees of this tranquil but hotly contested activity. A pair of swans with a solitary cygnet and a number of blue dragonflies were the only weekday company on a bank which will be populous again on Sunday.

COLIN LUCKHURST



THE worst thing about showing off up the Congo is that it fortifies all your primitive instincts. The higher you go up that mighty river, the nicer and nobler everything seems to be. Before I left for Africa, a well-wisher believed she was consigning me to the muddy depths of the Congo. The depths, comparatively speaking, were fairly wholesome and clean. It was down in civilised Kinshasa that most of the mud appeared to have stuck.

There cannot ever have been many more off-putting cities than this one. When the Belgians called it Leopoldville they ran it on the ghetto principle, and no African was allowed to pollute the European quarter after nine at night.

At least the Africans have allowed a free-for-all which means, among other things, that the Customs man at the airport is quite liable to relieve you of whatever you have in your wallet for the privilege of retaining your tape recorder; and you must not be at all surprised if three armed cops hold you up for hard cash on some similarly flimsy pretext.

The Congo, you rapidly discover, is one of the most risky places in the world in which to encounter a man who has been dandified with much leather and metal in the name of official business.

Perhaps these grandiose notions of Civil Service spring from President Mobutu himself, who has conspicuous tastes of his own in that direction. He speeds around his sprawling capital encircled by a swash-buckling cavalcade of motorised police with ear-aching sirens at the tail.

Any radio announcement concerning his presidential person is made against an orchestral background of the choral theme from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. When his mother died recently, the nation was ordered to a three-day standstill in mourning for the benefactor of this philharmonic deity.

And the most monumental expenditure of public moneys in the land seems at the moment to be spread around Mobutu's riverside estate, with its obelisk surmounted by a ocelot sign and its palace rather badly suggestive of a Chinese tramshead.

The river itself can do very much better than any of this. The Congo is one of the half-dozen really colossal waterways of the world though even the statistics (nearly 3,000 miles long, only the Nile and Amazon containing more water) do not prepare you for the discovery that 300 miles above Kinshasa it is still about five miles wide.

It would be even more vital to the republic than it is if it were not for the long series of cataracts streaming from the capital to the coast, of such smashing turbulence that a British hovercraft expedition some time ago didn't even try to navigate them, although their machine had been proven across the rapids of the Amazon and the Orinoco.

No wonder that H. M. Stanley, has his back firmly turned upon

There were talking drums. One of their messages said the white man was coming'—GEOFFREY MOORHOUSE up the Congo

Old man river

them as he stands, heavy-footed and bronzed, peering like a gamekeeper towards the wilderness beyond the upstream haze. It was he who opened up this particular slice of Africa to the commerce and Christianity that his hero Livingstone had wished upon the entire continent.

Much of the commerce proceeds up the river by motor vessel, and the occasional tank-tank of diesel can be heard long before the Houliakka or one of her sisters actually slides into sight from behind an island or a sandbank, on the haul up to Kisangani, which is 10 days away with the best that any chief engineer can manage. They generally push barges, with another clamped to each side, and this conglomeration of craft will almost always be vastly overloaded with people and their possessions.

Goats and pigs and highly aggrieved fowls, fish thrashing half-dead in large enamel bowls, mountains of mango, of pineapple, of kwanga—all these share deck space with the indolent men and the soporific children and the women who, apparently 12 months pregnant, none the less are constantly hauling and heaving on this packing case of merchandise that this basket full of provisions.

And thus they pass in claustrophobic confusion the sweltering days and the chilly nights, when the Houliakka's two searchlights swivel around the sandbanks of glare straight upstream with monstrous concentration. Noah's Ark must have been a hit like this.

Much, much better to paddle your own canoe up the Congo or, at least, to take to a dug-out with benefit of outboard motor. And if this seems a trifle effete when what you're really trying to do is to recapture just a little of that old 19th century exploring instinct, it is as well to remember that a very wide river means a pretty shallow river, which means a fair bit of paddling over the sandbank edges; or, in extremis, getting out and pushing with many a nervous thought in the direction of the crocodiles. Not that they quite rise to expectations. The only one I saw in a fortnight on the Congo was a 10-footer that had been killed the night before.

The villagers giggled when they opened its jaws for my inspection. I didn't. I was visualising the death of a woman nearly a month earlier; a cracking snap, a scream, a quick

glimpse of silny scales and frantic arms, a dreadful swirl of hubbubing water, and silence.

An illusion of crocs lining the banks was not the only one destroyed by that journey. The only visible monkeys appeared just once, half a mile away. Nor was there perpetual jungle stretching beyond the city limits of Kinshasa. The top end of Stanley Pool, indeed, which is a small inland sea, was strikingly like Loch Lomond on the murky morning when I went through. Three hundred miles upstream I found myself wondering how the hell the savage Congo could be so like the Thames at Goring, lacking only cows in the meadows and a distant prospect of urbanisation. And when we were paddling over shallows on the branching Sese River, between high banks of reed which obscured the landscape, I had almost been there before, on the Ouse above Ely.

If there is a standard image of the Congo, let it be one of great tranquil water, thick with islands, with large clumps of hyacinth forever floating down in a million pieces; of sudden squalls that will turn a smooth and hushed surface into ripples in an instant and within five minutes produce waves three or four feet high under a monsoon of a downpour; of humming birds, darting brilliant from bushes, their wings palpitating like moths; of fireflies at night, their white lights winking on and off as they pass slowly ahead of you, like so many aircraft coming in to land.

These people come excellently to scratch, though. It is they who tell you where you really are. At Bolobo there is a Baptist mission, one of a string laid up the river a hundred years ago by George Grenfell, whose little steamer Peace was carted from the Clyde to Stanley Pool in 300 sections before she could be launched; and its boiler now lies rusty in a missionary garden, a piece of Africa's Christian archaeology.

They have a hospital, well-equipped but without its doctor, who's on leave in England. And what, you ask them thoughtfully, happens if I get appendicitis this week? Ah, well, they say, Joan (one of the nurses) will have a go. And if it's anything worse (brightly, this), we'll just make you comfy till you die.

Their nearest telephone is 200 miles away. Their patients wear woven bracelets, just to be on the safe side if the drugs don't

work. And relatives swiftly shift a corpse out of the missionary ken, so that they can interrogate it unhindered about who bewitched it into death.

There was a short stretch of the Congo above Bolobo where we kept well away from the banks, because my helmsman belonged to a tribe which was in combat with its neighbour. There were talking drums along that river announcing our arrival at the villages. One of their messages said the white man was coming, I was told (and I have not the slightest wish to doubt that translation).

There was not a sign of combat in the people we met. They were very gentle and they were ridiculously generous. They grinned at us and spoke quietly to us across the water that separated their dug-outs from ours.

They sheltered us in their villages, smoking the bugs from our hut with burning logs before leaving us to settle for the night. They shared their food with us; fish steaks (that did, indeed, taste muddy), their awful kwanga (which looks and digests like dumplings of candle-wax) or just dry bread dipped in tea that was flavoured with woodsmoke.

They loaded us with presents, so that we returned with half a dozen live cockerels, two live tortoises, several packages of genuine peanut butter, a score of eggs, bundles of kwanga and much white and bloody crocodile meat that began to stink the boat out under a blistering sun.

And, at Nikola Lingamba, they fulfilled a private fantasy that I suppose I've had since the age of four. We arrived at dusk, with the drums beating and the smoke drifting into the river. Half the village came down to meet us and carried every possession we had in front of us, on their heads, into the compound.

They formed a circle round me alone, maybe a hundred of them. And they began to sing, in their own language, "Auld Lang Syne" as a missionary called MacBeth had taught them to, donkey's years ago. In the frelling, with all those faces watching mine while they sang, it was much more than oaring. It was intoxicating.

I wasn't sure whether I was playing young Dr Livingstone or plain Lord Jim. Six months of that and I could have thought myself into demi-god territory, like every white man before me. So I stood, like Peter O'Toole I believe (doing his gracious-Lawrence before Akaba), and I still can't think of any other response.

That illusion wasn't even destroyed next morning, when a young lady, shuffling clothes by the river's edge drew from under her skirts a packet of Omo. Is there no end to the influence of Lord Leverhulme? And who was Houliakka, anyway (Congolese vacuum-cleaner salesman? FBI Chief's African girlfriend?). Wouldn't President Mobutu feel more at home with "Pirates of Penzance"? Ah, sweet mystery of life at last I've found thee!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A benefit of sickness

Sir,—I refer to the recent report prepared by Manchester University for the Employment Department. It is suggested that the introduction of paid sick leave will almost certainly send absenteeism soaring.

Many organisations continue, for varying periods, to pay employees on staff contracts their full salary, less full State benefits, while absent due to sickness. It may not be generally realised that this once laudable practice now operates, in a great many cases, to increase the net weekly income of a staff employee while absent due to sickness. The reason is the substantial increase, in recent years, in State sickness benefits. Including Earnings Related benefits payable for up to six months, State benefits are not subject to tax and, by law, the employer can deduct PAYE tax only on the amount he pays his employee, i.e. the amount reduced by the State benefits.

For example, a married man with two children whose gross pay is £1,300 a year will be over £3 a week better off while absent due to sickness so long as Earnings Related benefit is payable (up to six months). A similar man on £1,500 a year will be over £8 a week better off.

Is it any wonder that some employees persuade their doctors to grant them an extra week or two to make them fully fit for work?

F. S. Woodward.
Stockton, Teesside.

The prisoner's problem

Sir,—I am pleased to see at last at least a small part of the overall problem of the penal and prison system of this country being given some publicity. I was released from one of Her Majesty's prisons only last week and have spent most of my time in these past few days formulating the book I am writing, endeavouring to point out many pitfalls, shortcomings and faults the present day antiquated and vastly overcrowded system has.

At the beginning of my sentence I spent a short time in one of the large closed prisons, where I found the sanitation and accommodation facilities,

which made the place unfit for human habitation, the main trouble. It was unbelievably overcrowded and the sanitation facilities so short that "filth" in the worst possible sense is the only word to describe it.

After 17 days I was moved to one of the open prisons. There I found the main problem to be somewhat different. The food, accommodation, and sanitation was improved, but some 350 men spent approximately 15,000 man-hours each week working on the most futile and unproductive jobs that one could imagine... a complete and utter waste of time and taxpayers' money.

A prison sentence may be a

humiliation, a degradation, and a slur to one's pride and character, but whether it is a punishment is certainly questionable. What it is not in any way, shape or form, is a reformative period for the criminal or preventative against further crime.

How can it be when, in my experience, the standard of education, intelligence and integrity of many prison officers leaves so much to be desired. It is a problem, a large problem, and one that needs to be dealt with in the immediate future and not just in the future.—Yours,

Charles Marl.

Address supplied.

Little room for optimism

Sir,—In your editorial (July 28), you suggest that "A UN presence, once established (in East Bengal) must grow in authority and numbers—for Yahya can hardly give it notice to leave." I wish I could share your optimism. The continuing genocide of the Bengalis in East Bengal, the ruthless attempt by Yahya's army to convert this unhappy country into a permanent sub-colony of his predominantly Punjabi military clique, aided by the military and economic support of the Chinese and encouraged by the "gentle mutterings" of the UN Security Council, hardly leaves any room for such optimism.

Surely the historical lessons of the tragic events of East

Bengal confirm that religion cannot be the only rationale for forcibly uniting into one sovereign State two territorial units separated not only by huge geographical distances but by linguistic, cultural, social, and ethnic differences.

The life-span of such an artificial union on the sole basis of religious mystification is already over. Nothing, not even the continuing use of massive military force and skilful propaganda can revive it. Now is the time to realise it and face the only reality by recognising Bangla Desh as an independent sovereign State.

Nirmal Roy,
18 Mount Mansions,
London WC1.

Light and shade

Sir,—It was just sheer conditions on the nine o'clock and the streetlights Health were going on all round us who Trafford. . . . This is related to crowd of 23,350 and w. beautifully runs scored in a single d by Alan

I understand that th similar game played vent noticed, where only 100 runs of different scored in a day before weekday sprinkling of onlooker on the whole players insist on comit been very field when a cloud p. A Scientist. the suo in broad daylight, the current Is there any known ord, however, between the two? rison being sincerely, P. K. To You

Peter, Rio Dovdale, friend seem to it would be what other programmes o offers.

Cheers! à vossa saúde
Na zdrowie Slainte Skol
Kampai Proost Salute
à votre santé Geia soy
Prosit Serefe Skål

In any language it means the same
Drambuie
Liqueur

July 31, 1971

Requiem for a heavyweight

DENNIS JOHNSON on how the UCS collapse shattered Scotland's dream of prosperity

IT IS ONLY in the past couple of years that people have stopped talking about the "Scottish miracle". The apparent recovery of the Scottish economy which began in the fifties seemed miraculous partly because of its momentum and partly because of the new, unfamiliar scientific image it gave to a country which, until then, had leaned on its old, heavyweight mass employment industries. The miracle began to lose its prophetic quality only when the run-down of the United Kingdom economy began to show how much still depended on the heavyweights of Clydeside.

The disaster at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, inevitable or not, has come much too soon for Scotland. What, over the long-term prospects for the country, it has turned the miracle into a mirage as far as the industrial west is concerned. With another 5,000 or 6,000 shipyard workers thrown on the dole, and the possibility that many more thousands in ancillary industries will join them, the new Scotland — "vibrant with young enterprises more attuned to the needs and methods of the twentieth century," as a "New Scientist" assessment of two years ago — has temporarily lost its power to inspire.

Of course it would be wrong to suggest that Scotland had forgotten Clydeside during the years of change. No one living in Glasgow or along the ribbon of old industrial development down the river could ever have mistaken the continuing economic character of the area. It was simply that the ferocious — and, in their context, successful — efforts of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) acted like a skillful public relations campaign on the minds of people who wanted, above all, to believe in a prosperous future. Scotland was on the move.

No one who lived there in the fifties could escape the sense of stimulation. East Kilbride, now filling out into a technology campus, was newly born and the vast acres that separated the housing "neighbourhoods" simply awaited the industries that would signal the change of emphasis. In the east, Livingston near town was designated near the old shale fields and yellowing oil company houses where "Paraffin" Young had found and refined his oil.

A big plant was opened at Bathgate by BMC and Wiggins Teape opened a pulp mill at Fort William. In retrospect, they were isolated victories, but their impact was immense. Routes went to Linwood, and most important of all from the point of view of imagery, there were the twin bonuses of a rapid growth in electronics and the arrival in increasing quantities of American capital.

Starting with Ferranti, the number of electronics firms multiplied, and at the last count there were about 80, providing work for 35,000 people. Seven per cent of the UK workforce in electronics is now in Scotland, and that is after starting from a post-war base of none. American-owned companies now employ 80,000 in the central lowland belt and account for 12 per cent of Scotland's manufacturing labour force. Caterpillar came, and Euclid, IBM, National Cash and Burroughs, seeming to plunge the country into the new age of advanced engineering and computers almost overnight.

Although new investment has dropped in recent years, it has not ceased altogether. The American Univac computer firm, for example, set up in Livingston only a few months ago. But once the expansionism of the fifties had vanished, attention was focused once again on the creaking structure of the old, standby industries, particularly shipbuilding. Today's position, with more than 124,000 people already out of work in Scotland, demonstrates how far along the road of economic change the Scots still have to travel.

Sigmund come home

Leslie Caplan among the psychoanalysts, Vienna: Friday

HIS WEEK Austria catches up with the rest of the world. Three thousand psychoanalysts from 32 countries are in Vienna for the twenty-seventh International Psychoanalytical Congress. It is the first time it has ever been held in the city where the founder, Sigmund Freud, lived and worked, a great recognition of the prophet in his own country.

Freud's reputation, as he proudly complained, began at the frontier. Vienna University had delayed for years in giving him his chair. Politics always played a big role in university appointments in Austria. Partly it was anti-Semitism, but the medical profession saw their status threatened by this lay "rap" for which medical training was unnecessary. The Catholic Church saw religion being explained away, the analysts' coming to the place of the confessional, and religiously dismissed as a "sign of immaturity."

The conservative Viennese are opposed to new ideas. Easy-going, open to compromise and self-censorship, they just hoped the Oedipus complex and the rest of the nightmare baggage of the unconscious would just go away. On Freud's twentieth birthday, the world's congratulations poured in. But from Vienna — the University, the Academy of Physicians — only an indecent silence.

After the Anschluss, in 1938, Hitler made his speech to a cheering Viennese mob on the balcony of the Imperial Hotel, while Freud fled to live in exile in Hampstead.

Austria's new attitude stems partly from a desire to bury a past. It also has something to do with tourism and Vienna's important role as a cultural and conference centre. The Austrian Government had a jolt when it ran questionnaires in America about Western Europe three years ago. Most people, it turned out, thought the greatest Austrian was neither Mozart nor Strauss, but Sigmund Freud.

Now his old home at 19 Berggasse has been bought and turned into a museum. Newly released documentary material on display covers Freud's academic career, and his service as medical officer in the old Austro-Hungarian army. The opening was attended by Chancellor Kreisky, and by the old family housekeeper Paula, who still looks after Anna Freud's establishment in Maresfield Gardens in north-west London.

Anna Freud, his 75-year-old daughter, runs the Hampstead Child-Therapy Clinic which grew out of the Hampstead Nurseries — homes for children and families broken up by the war. Here in Vienna she is the guest of honour, giving a paper on this year's fitting congress theme, and the world's biggest problem: Aggression.

Ironically, one of the things that continue to divide Anna Freud is professional recognition by the international association of her own child analysts.

After the First World War aggression preoccupied Freud more and more as he turned from the ambiguities of the love instinct to what lay "beyond the pleasure principle." One focus of discussion here is the relating of individual to collective psychology, and its corollary: psychoanalysis versus social revolution. An older generation in Vienna in the Thirties saw psychoanalysis as the measure of all things. To their successors, born into a world that has never known stability, it must have a hollow ring. "The profession is very much searching for its identity in a fast-changing world. It can no longer afford an image of isolation or elitism."

It is just here that one notices, at this congress, the voice of dissent. Ideally, analysts profess "neutrality." They are supposed to be interpreters, solving internal crises, not judging the environment. But a speaker from Argentina, Dr Marie Langer, maintains that this neutrality is suspect. She contends that holding apart from social conflicts is not neutral, but in practice reinforces the status quo. Admitting that the analyst has no right to indoctrinate, shouldn't he legitimately inquire into reasons for his patient's indifference? If youth in America say "no" to their present society, how can one decide this is acting out unresolved hostility to parental authority? How can an analyst protect himself from his own orientation as a member of his own generation, and with his own cultural beliefs?

As a young student Freud went through a revolutionary phase, and intended going into politics — to change society. Later when his real vocation became clear, he avoided politics like the plague.

In spite of these accidents, however, Freud is in reality becoming safer all the time. The number of crashes in each year remains surprisingly constant — fluctuating between the high twenties and the low thirties — but the number of passengers in the air and the number of passengers has risen enormously.

In 1960, when air travel was just starting to get on to its feet after the war, the world's airlines carried 30 million people. There were 27 fatal crashes that year and just over three passengers were killed for every 100 million miles flown.

Ten years later the number of passengers had more than tripled, there were 33 crashes, and the rate in terms of miles flown had nearly halved. But that year also saw one of the worst disasters when 136 people died in a mid-air collision over New York between a DC-8 and a Super Constellation.

The world's air travellers now number 300 million annually and each can reckon to fly 125 million miles before the statistics catch up with him. It is a better actuarial risk than the confirmed 20-day smoker, judging by the latest medical findings.

But the sad record continues to climb simply because of the technology of transporting so many in the fifties the airlines relied on aircraft like the DC-7, with a maximum load of 95, the Britannia with 92, and the Viscount with 59.



The crashed Sabre in a rice field at Shikokuishi

Long odds against disaster

Harold Jackson on the statistics behind yesterday's Japanese air crash

THE record books gained another horrifying entry yesterday with the deaths of 162 people in the Japanese aircraft disaster. It has taken just over a year for this new peak in the aviation death toll to be reached. The previous highest came with the crash of a Venezuelan DC-8 on a village, killing 87 in the plane and a further 67 on the ground.

In spite of these accidents, however, flying is in reality becoming safer all the time. The number of crashes in each year remains surprisingly constant — fluctuating between the high twenties and the low thirties — but the number of passengers in the air and the number of passengers has risen enormously.

In 1960, when air travel was just starting to get on to its feet after the war, the world's airlines carried 30 million people. There were 27 fatal crashes that year and just over three passengers were killed for every 100 million miles flown.

Ten years later the number of passengers had more than tripled, there were 33 crashes, and the rate in terms of miles flown had nearly halved. But that year also saw one of the worst disasters when 136 people died in a mid-air collision over New York between a DC-8 and a Super Constellation.

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MISCELLANY

Sea fret or Ted

MONDAY'S Commons debate on Upper Clyde shipbuilding as thrown a wrench into Skipper Ted's intricate juggling and parliamentary metacell. Morning Cloud is due to race again on Monday in another leg of the Admiral's Cup, but for a time Minister to put sailing before an emergency debate affecting 24,000 Scottish jobs would surely be taking the Drake touch too far.

What then can Ted do? Well, he could hand over to the first mate and come back to London on Monday morning. Or he could race, then fit back quickly in time to hear the closing speeches and to vote at 7 p.m. Helicopters and executive jets are standing by, with landing strips available at Portsmouth, Leigh on Solent, and RAF Thorney Island. Monday's race happens to be a short one, and should be over by midday.

There is, though, one other possibility that would resolve the dilemma. If the Channel race were late, perhaps because the competitors run into doldrums over the weekend, then Monday's race would be postponed till Thursday. Pray for calm seas, me hearties.

Blind eye

IN THE WAKE of the Pentagon Papers row, the American Defence Secretary, Melvin Laird, sent a team of photographers armed with telephoto lenses to take shots of classified documents left by incautious officials on the tops of their desks. The alarm has now spread to the United States Information Agency.

A memorandum sent out to its employees says: "With the advances in telephoto photography, sniffs of sensitive documents lying on office desks can be made from long distances, and the resultant prints are easily readable. You should lower the venetian blinds in your office and tilt them so that the edge of the blind inside the office is facing upward at a 45 degree angle."

Fair playing

NOT FOR the first time, the Royal Court Theatre has given a lead to Shaftesbury Avenue. Actors working there will now be paid Equity playing salaries during the four weeks of rehearsal. The minimum playing salary is £18 a week, the present rehearsal rate is £12. The first actors on the new rate are in rehearsal for John Osborne's "West of Suez."

The present West End agreement works in curious ways. Star performers can sometimes come out of it worse than bit players. If an actor's performing salary is more than £75 a week, he gets nothing at all for rehearsals (four weeks for a play, five for a musical). In the case of a musical that flops, this could mean seven weeks' hard

Locks lopped

NEVILLE: clipped

INDIGNITY upon indignity. The three convicted editors of "OZ" have had their hair cut in Wandsworth prison while awaiting sentence and the Judge's pleasure. The barber struck under Prison Rule

Channel panel

NO IMMEDIATE prospect of a second ITV channel, Chris Chataway said in the Commons the other day. Yes, but that's no immediate reason for not thinking about it. The Independent Television Authority's working party on the financial prospects, viability and economics of ITV2 bashes on regardless.

Now, in the name of participation, the companies and their staffs are being asked what they think about it. In the autumn there will be some sort of ITA teach-in. Requests for views have gone to the unions, and opinions are invited on all the ITV notice boards. Even BBC staff opinions on ITV2 have been solicited. Why not?

Channel panel

My thanks are to Miscellany, which made me laugh on editor who reported to a few times, and to the fashion editor who reported from Paris that "Ungarn is striving to keep the mini alive." I would also like to express gratitude to Liz Taylor, who gave us the week's most cheerful picture. And I suppose I ought to mention Ted Heath. I sometimes get the feeling that Mr Heath and I are the only optimists left in his New Britain: he, at least, can always be relied upon to assure us that everything is going well, and that we are poised on the threshold of a bright future.

I would not, of course, want my Fleet Street colleagues to think that I blame them for all the gloom. They have to report the news as they see it. I do wish, though, we could sometimes have headlines like "Thousands of holidaymakers happy in Spain" or "no student revolts or major strikes this

An optimist with a prayer

WILLIAM DAVIS

THERE are warm, sunny mornings when I wake up feeling that all is right with the world. Themood lasts until I have finished the papers; by the time I set off for work, they have wiped the smile off my silly, optimistic face.

I haven't had a chance this week. Upstairs in the Commons, bangings in Sudan, yet another crunch in Ulster, holidays going wrong in Spain, BEA and Harold Wilson going into a red, and a Boeing crash — no, optimists like me haven't had a prayer. Even John Arlott clipped in with the traditional cricket headline "Another England crisis." And I gave up altogether when I read that a long, dry spell could produce a water famine.

My thanks are to Miscellany, which made me laugh on editor who reported to a few times, and to the fashion editor who reported from Paris that "Ungarn is striving to keep the mini alive." I would also like to express gratitude to Liz Taylor, who gave us the week's most cheerful picture. And I suppose I ought to mention Ted Heath. I sometimes get the feeling that Mr Heath and I are the only optimists left in his New Britain: he, at least, can always be relied upon to assure us that everything is going well, and that we are poised on the threshold of a bright future.

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Common Market provide us with ample worries for many years ahead

The scope is immense.

There are, of course, occasional periods when good news threatens to get the upperhand. President Nixon's announcement of his planned visit to China, for example, coincided with Mr Barber's cheerful Budget and a week of industrial calm. It was one of those rare moments when people like me could walk around and say "I told you so."

But they don't last long. Recent news from the China watchers have told us this week, has walked into a trap. Mr Barber, say the economists, has done the same — his Budget will "overheat" the economy and lead us straight into the next economic crisis.

This, you see, is the great thing about the worry game. If you can't worry about the present, you can always be miserable about things that have yet to happen. Will there be a drought? Will the Germans swamp up with Volkswagen? Can sterling stand the strain? Will the students make trouble again? And what about the population explosion?

People like me comfort themselves with the thought that actual events are rarely as grim as the forecasts. The tem did not collapse. Cambodia didn't spark off another world war. Enoch Powell's speeches have not produced any race riots. And, of course, we have learned to live with the bomb. I realise this makes me sound smug and complacent, and I suppose I ought to spend this weekend worrying about your letters of protest.

But as my Aunt Bertha would say, if you can't manage a smile in July, you might as well enter a monastery.

Bard fever

THIS year's Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales opens at Bangor on Monday and will attract more than twenty thousand people a day, from the Andes and Alaska, as well as from Caernarvon and Cardiff. There they will succumb to "twymyn y steddfod" (eisteddfod fever), a condition in which alien thoughts can cause a dangerous rise in temperature.

August is, after all, the month in which the constituent nations of the United Kingdom retire to follow their native pursuits: the Scots to toss the caber, the English to sail their boats and suffer package tour discomfort in Spain, and the Welsh to sing declamatory poetry, and generally relapse in the past — in the rich and splendid tradition of Welsh bardism which can be traced as far back as the sixth century," to quote the late archdruid, Cymran.

There is no denying that, for a week, the eisteddfod is the heart of Welsh-speaking Wales, though the Anglo-Welsh might incline more to Gwyn Thomas's description of it as a "massive lung."

Yet the eisteddfod is a political occasion, a nationalistic occasion. The language which the eisteddfod is dedicated to nurture is today inextricably linked with politics. The grapevine has it that Dafydd Iwan, leader of the militant Welsh Language Society, and a number of his members figure among the nominees to the Eisteddfod Court, one of the bastions of the Welsh Establishment.

If there are those who feel that the antics of the Welsh Language Society are a disservice to the bilingual nation, they will not be heard next week. Contenders for the crown will compose an awdl — a poem of up to 800 hundred lines in free meter — in praise of "Y Chwaraelwr" (The Quarryman), which offers a fine opportunity to lapse into the nostalgia that eisteddfoddyr love. And if the versifying is a trifle obscure — or, twymyn, as they say — that is merely a tribute to the erudition of the writer.

There is a timelessness about the whole ritual — the emergence of schoolteachers, nonconformist parsons, and farmers, unrecognisable in their own age as druids, hards, and literati — which is at once endearing and disgusting: endearing to a Welsh-speaking Welshman, because it is the essence of Welshness, and disgusting because of its theatrical unreality.

This is not to say that the noisy, outlandish world never impinges on the eisteddfod field. The manner in which the Welsh Language Society demonstrators were removed during a visit by Prince Charles, two years ago, led to the formation of Welsh Council for Civil Liberties, though it seems not to have functioned since. The previous year a member of the Gorsedd was stabbed. And, perhaps most horrifying of all, the Eisteddfod Council at Aunmanford last year felt it necessary to rebuke those who "make the festival an excuse for drunkenness."

All this, however, does not deflect the eisteddfod from its main business, which is, constitutionally, to safeguard the Welsh language and promote its culture. In pursuit of this, the intelligentsia will forgo their literary tent, "y habel len," to discuss the stylistic niceties of the competing poems, and to pore over their published versions, invariably the year's Welsh best-sellers.

The all-Welsh rule, as it is called, is adhered to more strongly than ever except at the evening concerts, at one of which the dauntingly large eisteddfod choir of over 350 voices will sing Elgar's "The Kingdom" with the Liverpool Phil.

BSA expects £4M losses this year

By LINDSAY VINCENT

Birmingham Small Arms, Britain's biggest motor-cycle maker, revealed last night that losses this year will be more than £4 millions and indicated that "substantial new capital" will be needed in order for the company to remain in its present form.

The basis for last night's announcement was the long-awaited report on the motor-cycle division by the accounting firm of Cooper Brothers, which was commissioned by BSA last May. The full report has not been released — and is unlikely to ever be made public—but the brief details disclosed by BSA directors show the company's position to be extremely serious.

Among other things, Cooper Brothers has recommended a new management structure for the ailing company, and that in particular "a managing director of high calibre be recruited to fill the vacancy in the motor cycle division."

The most pressing problem appears to be one of liquidity. While BSA has shareholders' funds of around £22 millions, to cushion the £4 millions-plus losses, the deficit has led to a severe problem over working capital—or funds for day-to-day business.

Because of the heavy losses the group is now undercapitalised and borrowing powers are already up against the limit permitted by the articles of association.

Mercury writes off R-R loss

Mercury Securities seems to have side-stepped the problem of its Rolls-Royce bad debt by writing off the whole of its £12 million loss in this respect against the hidden reserves of its merchant banking subsidiary, S. G. Warburg and Co.

The group's 1971 results show a slight improvement in the net profits of the banking group—up from £3,018,293 to £3,106,628—after transfer to inner reserves, out of which provision has been made for diminution of assets.

The group's other companies show an improvement in net profit after tax of just under £100,000, making a total group profit after tax of £4,377,057, against £4,192,938. The directors are recommending a same-again dividend of 3p per share.

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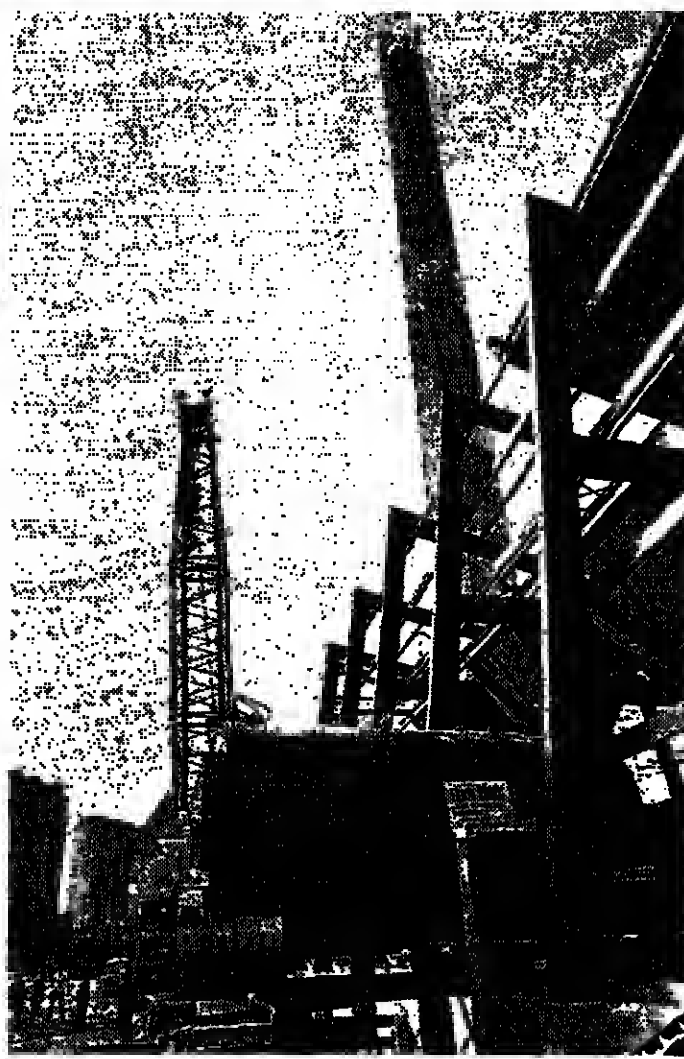
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One of the three boilers being swung into position in a boilerhouse under construction at Edmondton, North London, which from early next year will be heating six tower blocks—over 1,000 homes—for the London Borough of Enfield. By 1974, the project will be the largest solid fuel fired district heating scheme in the south of England

Melbray reports profit loss in bleak statement

The preliminary statement from the Melbray Group, the foods, packaging and engineering concern, is a bleak one. It discloses that the auditors will qualify their report in the full accounts and meantime profits for 1971 have slumped and shareholders have to go without a final dividend.

The payment is being restricted to the 5 per cent interim, against 15 per cent last time. All this adds to the problems of vice chairman, Sir Charles Hardie who has had his fill with both Metropolitan Estates Property and British Printing this year.

Group operating profit has tumbled from £1,200,000 to £196,000 and after non-recurring expenditure of £572,000 (£563,000) and crediting a tax adjustment of £28,000, against a charge of £313,000. There is a deficit for the year of £348,000, compared with a surplus of £334,000.

In a comment on the figures, the chairman, Mr. Ronald Edwards, explains that the profit fall was due to a "much worse than expected" performance by one of two companies in each division. He adds that the move, rationalisation and reorganisation of two subsidiaries brought about a severe breakdown in their normal accounting procedures, "inadequate records and misleading management information." Hence the decision of the auditors to qualify their report.

John Brown profit drops

Pre-tax profit of John Brown, the engineering group, dropped from £5,208,786 to £4,406,462 in 1971. The result is in line with the forecast of around £4,500,000 made in the interim statement, especially if allowance is made for the provision for a bad debt, then not foreseen, of some £140,000 in connection with Rolls-Royce.

With a final of 74 per cent, the total dividend is being held at 114 per cent.

Of the profit of £4,747,000, before loan interest of £241,000, machine and cutting tools contributed £2,317,000, chemical engineering and pipelines, £843,000, containers, trailers and commercial vehicle bodies, £208,000 and general engineering and miscellaneous, £1,379,000.

Fitch Lovell raises total

Highly satisfactory results come from Fitch Lovell, the food manufacturer and "key" supermarket group and the dividend is being raised by 24 points, a final of 9 per cent making 15 per cent, against 124 per cent.

For a group in the food sector, Fitch Lovell has had the rather unusual experience of better margins. In fact, a 9.1 per cent increase to 156.4 million in sales has produced a 30 per cent jump to £1.3 million in the pre-tax profit. The dividend is covered nearly 1.9 times.

Unicorn Growth block offer

Barclays Unicorn Growth Accumulator Trust is making a block offer at a price of 32.2p each per share. The offer will remain open until August 6.

The units will suit those whose main aim is maximum capital growth.

J. Collett pays 16½ pc

The dividend of J. Collett for 1970-71 is 16½ per cent and not as stated in our issue of July 29.

Highlight Sports pays 30 pc final

Highlight Sports, manufacturers of girls' and women's leisure wear whose shares were floated early last year is paying a final of 30 per cent making a total dividend of 50 per cent for 1970-71.

Pre-tax profit has increased

Scragg beneficiary in ICI takeover

Ernest Scragg, the Macclesfield textile machinery manufacturer, is likely to be the main beneficiary of ICI's plan to take over Qualitex and the yarn texturing interests of the Carrington Viyella Group.

ICI has already placed its first order with Scragg for a new draw texturing machine which has provided the technical basis for the formation of the new group.

No details are available about the new range of machines, which have been shown under conditions of elaborate secrecy to a number of major fibre producers. Nor is ICI yet prepared to reveal the value of its initial order. But the commitment of its planned texturing subsidiary to the new machine is likely to provide an important stimulus to Scragg.

could expect them to play a significant rôle in future developments.

Less fortunate however are the other independent throwsters for whom ICI's move is bound to have threatening implications. Most of the other UK fibre producers were still considering the situation yesterday but it is expected that the ICI step could set off a chain reaction which could sweep many of the independent firms into the arms of fibre companies.

Draw texturing has been gaining ground among Continental fibre producers and two overseas machinery producers, Barag and Arct, which have close links with fibre producers, have been drawing and crimping the yarn in one process, manufacturers gain significant economies. Although this also involves turmoil in the organisation of the industry, the savings cannot be ignored at a time when overcapacity has savaged the profits of fibre producers and throwsters.

Go-ahead for Watney to underwrite bid

By our Financial Staff

After a lengthy meeting with representatives of Watney Mann and Grand Metropolitan Hotels, the Take-over Panel has permitted Watney to go ahead with its novel scheme to underwrite its £46.5 millions takeover bid for Truman Hanbury Buxton.

The panel intervened at the request of S. G. Warburg, Grand Metropolitan's advisers, who argued that the Watney scheme breached Rule 32 of the City Code. Basically, this relates to the prevention of privileged positions in a bid situation: Warburg felt that Watney's ploy of selling Truman shares to institutions in order to raise funds for further Truman purchases, and then buy them back again for Watney paper, was such a breach.

"We got clearance from the panel to begin with, a spokesman for Guinness, Macon, Watney's advisers, said last night. "The move was nothing more than a delaying tactic."

The panel, however, felt that "some valid points raised by Warburg needed to be cleared up," and in some respects, the Watney statement on the position, given to a press conference on Thursday, was "misleading."

In a statement yesterday, Watney made it clear that the underwriting arrangements do not enable the sub-underwriters to take up any Truman shares unless Watney's offer is declared

£4 M offer for Broadview

London and County Securities yesterday made its expected expansion in the second-line merchant banking world but its sights have been lowered somewhat from the earlier target of Leopold Joseph.

The takeover victim is Broadview Financial Trust, once the master company in the now disintegrated empire of Mr. John Gommies. The agreed bid will value the company at over £4 millions.

Broadview is now virtually nothing more than a shell company with a 52 per cent stake in Overseas Financial Trust. The latter company has agreed to be taken over completely by Leopold Joseph and thus the package which London and County is buying consists of a merchant banking operation and a licensed dealer in securities.

London and County yesterday claimed the deal was "wonderful" from their point of view. The attraction was the acceptance credit business of OFT, its growing business in confirming, £3,500 personal loan customers and its strong European connections.

Holders of approximately 45 per cent of Broadview's enlarged capital have accepted the offer—terms have yet to be fixed though there will be a 55p cash alternative—and have pledged to retain the shares they receive for a minimum period of two years.

London and County said the deal did not influence the stalemate position at Leopold Joseph, where the company has 25 per cent of the equity.

Earnings slip

Turnover of the Attock Oil Company slipped from £18,365,000 to £15,489,000 in 1970 and the profit from £458,504 to £409,157 after depreciation of £191,373 (£183,870) and tax of £825,370 (£893,435).

With a final of 10½ per cent, the total dividend is being maintained at 16½ per cent.

Beecham to enter Bovril battle?

Beecham Group, the £1 millions Brylcreem to Lucca firm, may break into the takeover battle for control of Bovril. It was revealed yesterday that the company has appointed merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell as financial advisers to keep informed of all developments in the bid situation. A spokesman for Morgan Grenfell confirmed: "We have been retained by Beecham and at the moment we are just watching the situation and keeping them informed of every development."

He admitted that "it is conceivable that this could end with them making a bid," added, "This is certainly imminent."

This is a function merchant banks claim to carry out hundreds of companies all time. Normally, Hill Sam act for Beecham but the bankers are already involved in the Bovril battle, as advisers to bidders Rowntree Mackintosh.

Meanwhile the directors Bovril have gone into an "barraged huddle" with financial advisers to consider revised bid from Cavenham directors and their families have already "revoked" the lower terms from Rowntree Mackintosh.

Cunard delays on giving reasons

Cunard board's letter to shareholders setting out why they believe the £66 million bid from Trafalgar House should be rejected was not after all sent out last night as had been expected.

It is believed that the board and its advisers, Warburgs, decided to put in more information so that the document will pack more power than the first draft considered by the board on Wednesday.

Shipping circles close to Cunard expect Sir Basil Smallpeice, chairman, to put up a spirited defence.

They say the board is convinced it can make a success going it alone and expect a revised document.

The latest draft was believed to be under consideration by the Cunard directors yesterday. This would suggest it is unlikely to make its appearance until early next week.

When it does come, the document is expected to contain an assessment of future profit prospects. There is also a suggestion that it will go into detail on the asset position of the company and a justification of rejecting an offer of 200p per share.

MARKET REPORT

US drop and UCS crash spread gloom

The further 10-point drop on overnight Wall Street, and concern about the Government's decision on the future of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders left stock markets in a gloomy state at the end of the first leg of the two-week account.

Although losses embraced all corners of the industrial market, selling was by no means heavy, and prices were looking a good deal steadier after the initial decline.

In fact, leading shares staged a modest recovery in the last half-hour or so as reports of a firmer start across the Atlantic began to filter through.

The "Financial Times" index was down 2.7 at 401.5 at the close.

One of the major features around the market was the weakness of gilt-edged securities which mainly reflected currency uncertainties. But here again, this owed more to protective marking down rather than actual selling pressure.

Losses at one time had extended to as much as 1½ at the longer end of the market, though with a few buyers making an appearance later in the day, these were reduced to about 1 point by the close.

Firmer opening advices from Wall Street prompted a late rally among leading shares, which generally finished with falls of two or three pence.

Lower engineering reflected anxiety about the Government's decision to make drastic cut-backs on Clydeside.

Building descriptions also edged with apprehension as falls, although the construction side drew some comfort from the good level of housing completions and starts.

Contrasting features on the "take-over" front were provided by Bovril, which climbed 20p more to 450p in anticipation of further bid developments, and Qualitex 3p down at 44½p, the latter the agreed offer from ICI, 3p easier at 21½p (after 31½p).

Elsewhere, trading statements prompted some bright spots again, and ICI were a good market, 4p up at 116p on the Government's promise of continued support.

HAT Group hits target

The HAT Group, the specialist contractor to the building industry which forecast a profit of not less than £500,000 for 1970-1 turns in a profit of £502,004, against £552,246, before loan stock interests of £57,800 (£58,533).

The dividend is being increased by one point, a final of 17 per cent making 34 per cent against 33 per cent, and the directors repeat their forecast that profits will stage a substantial improvement in the current year.

Abbey Life's view at odds with Scott brief

By STEWART FLEMING

This is the key section in the detailed and persuasive evidence—all 60 pages of it—which Abbey Life Assurance, one of the leading unit linked firms in the country, is presenting to the Scott Commission.

It is important because it reveals the philosophy behind the Abbey Life submission, a philosophy which clashes head on with the Scott Commission's terms of reference.

Abbey Life believes, and its evidence strongly supports the contention, that the attempt made by the Scott Commission's terms of reference to distinguish between conventional life assurance and unit linked life is sophistry.

This evidence poses a major tactical problem for the Scott Commission. Unless it is prepared virtually to ignore the submission of perhaps the most influential of the newer life offices it may be forced into broadening its terms of reference to include the whole gamut of life assurance in its report.

The very detail of the Abbey submission—it includes a technical discussion of the precise legal framework including such aspects as the relevance of the Prevention of Frauds Act to unit linked assurance, and a

comparison with the legislative structures in the USA and elsewhere—will make it difficult indeed for the Scott Commission to dismiss it with a few perfunctory phrases.

The Abbey evidence picks out three areas where existing legislation, it believes, is inadequate—they are the control of assets, solvency, and marketing. In each area it would be impossible to argue that the scope for abuse is limited to those unit linked firms which are specifically referred to by the Scott Commission's terms of reference.

Perhaps the most vital area is the control of assets. Abbey maintains that "the extensive freedom of action permitted to expose policyholders to fraud and abuse."

As managing director Mr. Jim Anderson put it yesterday: "There is nothing, for example, to stop a life company using policyholders' funds to mount a counter bid for Trumans."

other firms in the unit linked industry, its support for a large measure of self-regulation by life firms conflicts with the evidence published earlier in the week by Old Broad Street Securities.

Moreover, ever since the failure of the Vehicle and General Insurance Company earlier in the year opinion has been running against self-regulation without mutual guarantee by the firms concerned is at incomplete answer. On the other hand Abbey is clearly opposed to giving the Department of Trade and Industry very wide discretionary powers.

As an alternative and because it is not convinced of the effectiveness of the well-known codes of conduct already drawn up in the unit linked industry, Abbey raises the idea of a "degree of independent reporting" which could be enforceable.

The company suggests an examination of whether the auditors of fund could be called upon to report on all aspects of the operation of the fund and not just the financial results now required.

State will help ICL

By PETER HILLMORE

The Government is to increase its financial aid to the troubled British computer industry, for technological research and development.

The Minister for Aerospace, Mr Corfield, said yesterday that the Government had decided to continue International Computers' advanced computer technology project, and it will be prepared to place contracts to assist the development of new products and applications.

Earlier this week, International Computers Limited announced 1,800 redundancies, bringing the total this year to 3,400. This reflected the fall in orders this year, and has accelerated the Government's injection of public money.

Is a written reply, Mr Corfield also said that the Government would underwrite finance for the profitable leasing end of the computer market. International Computers is negotiating with financial institutions for the renewal of cash arrangements.

Mr Corfield said that he has authorised the company "to make it clear to the institutions that in this it has the full support of the Government, who would be prepared to assist the company in fulfilling its obligations under the agreement."

The City, encouraged by the news that the Government intended to retain its shareholding in the company, marked ICL's shares at 116p on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but this was a gain of only 4p and still a long way below last year's peak of 316p.

With the shadow of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders and Rolls-Royce, the company chairman, Sir John Wall, declared himself relieved that the Government was prepared to let the firm stand on its own two feet. He said that the "definitive" statement by Mr Corfield was proof "of the Government's continued commitment to the need for a viable, independent British-owned computer industry."

The Government's action is not, however, a reversal of its "lame duck" policy. Unlike UC and Rolls-Royce, International Computers has been a profitable business since the first six months of 1970.

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Workers take the Clyde

continued from page one

emphasised, to advise. The workers' occupancy of the yard was a "historic moment" and said on a tour of the yard, the main demand was for the positive aspect of the power of working people "which has been used in a negative way in the past."

Mr McCann, Labour MP for Hamilton East, described the occupation as a real success, and the lessons will be drawn from this experiment "where workers have taken control of their own destiny."

The shipyard's almost workless normally 2,600 employees are now used for maintenance until the end of next week. After that one is quite sure what happens, particularly if the workers continue to claim control of the yard.

The stewards may face the problem that John Brown, due for closure under the Government plan, will become an asset of a bankrupt company and will need to be disposed of at some stage.

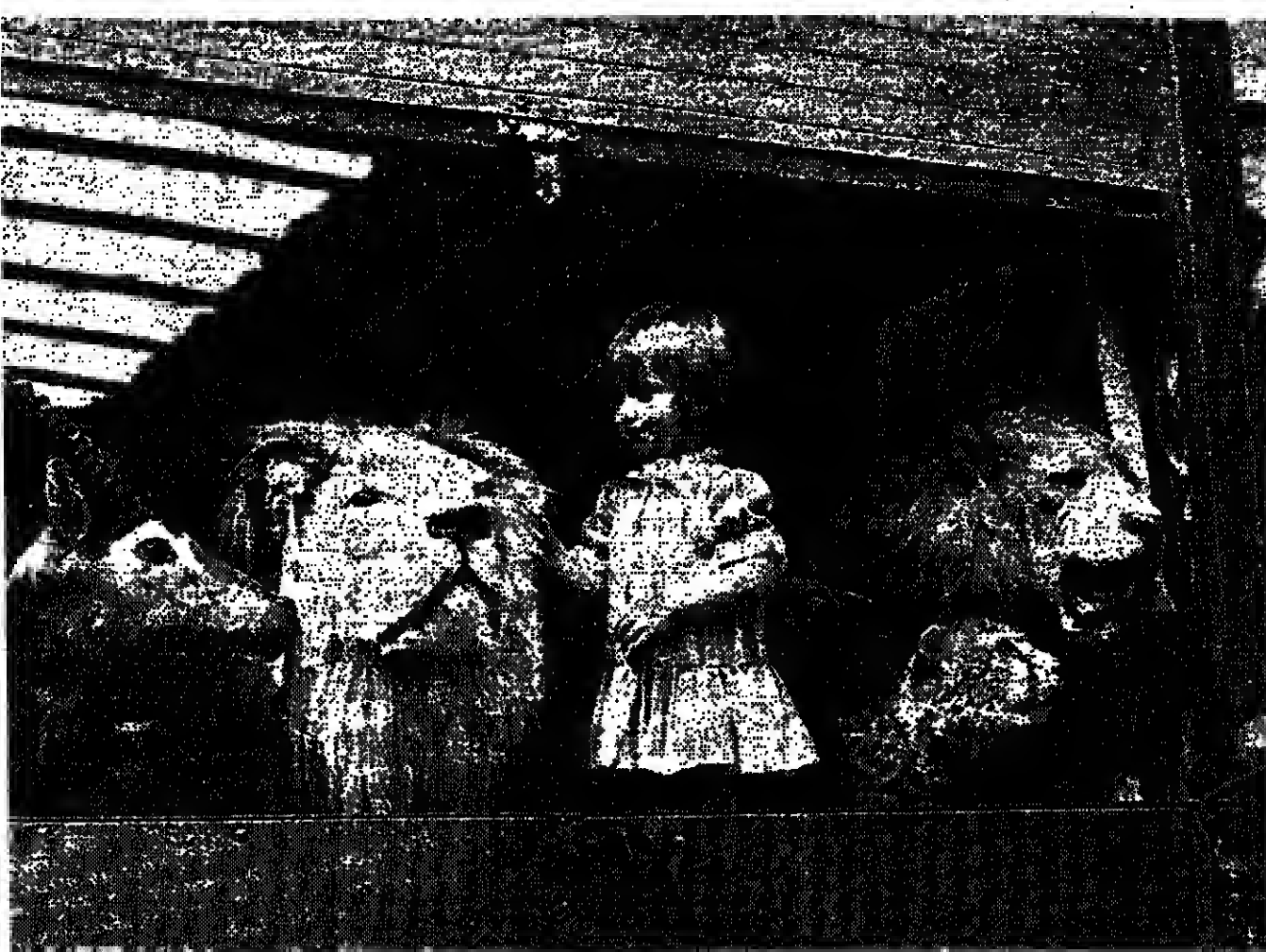
Mr John McMillan, a union spokesman from one of the other shipyards, said at Clybank that work there could probably continue for about five weeks, even if supplies of materials stopped immediately.

The founder, Mr Robert Brown, said yesterday that they would prefer him to keep out of the yard. He did not reply.

Mr Brown defended Labour's financial help for ICL, and attacked the report of the four advisers to the Government. Without taking evidence from me, they have concluded that the decision was taken was wrong," he said.

He agreed with the idea of a public inquiry into the crisis. He would like to see a committee to examine the background to the trouble of ICL, the difference being that it would be done in public and in conditions that would be everywhere have their say, he said.

Sees TUC backing, page 7



Stuffed animals worth £2,200 on their way to a Southwark, London, firm of natural history suppliers yesterday. The extra passenger was the driver's daughter

Anatolian figure 'fakes'

By our own Reporter

Pottery figures of voluptuous females supposed to date from the sixth century BC, which have fetched high prices in auction rooms and excited scholars and collectors, have turned out to be fakes.

The discovery, by a scientific technique developed in the research laboratory for archaeology and the history of art at Oxford, had important consequences for the study of early Anatolia—and now has for the museums which have acquired Anatolian neolithic relics over the past few years.

This all follows the excavation of a settlement and cemetery at Hacilar in South-west Turkey.

The excavated discoveries of figures—none of them the gurnies that have turned up in the past few years, were believed to have come from the cemetery.

But the latest edition of archaeometry, a journal of the Oxford research laboratory, Roger Moorey, of the Ashmolean Museum, and Dr. J. K. St. John, of the University of London, about their excavations.

They found that not only were some of the Ashmolean's figures modern fakes, but so also were five of the 10 they tested from the British Museum and others from collectors. They also tested two from the Metropolitan Museum in New York, one of which turned out to be the only genuine figure.

Dr R. D. Barnett, keeper of the Western Asiatic Antiquities Department of the British Museum, said last night that none of the objects were on display and they would wait for a final report from the laboratory.

The technique developed by the Oxford research laboratory is called thermoluminescence. By heating up a powder sample it is possible to measure the degree of luminescence, which increases after the pottery firing, and thus measure the date of the firing. Dr Aitken calculates that this can be done within a 10 per cent margin of error.

Two charged with murder of detective

Two men were charged at Reading yesterday with murdering Detective Constable Ian Howard Peter George Sparrow (25), and Arthur William Shingle (25), both of no fixed address, were previously charged with attempted murder of the detective constable, who died 26 days after a shooting incident. They were also accused of shortening the barrel of a shotgun and two offences of burglary and were remanded in custody for a week.

A third man, Peter Stanley Cox (30), also of no fixed address, was remanded with Sparrow and Shingle. He was charged with them of robbing Arthur Jones of £20.

The three men were also charged with burglary and stealing zinc and ammunition worth £250.

Barristers decide to retain rank of QC

By our own Reporter

The rank of Queen's Counsel is to stay. A referendum among the 2,700 practising barristers showed 77 per cent against abolition, Mr John Arnold, chairman of the Bar Council, announced yesterday.

The vote ends a controversy which has been on the boil for four years—ever since the Bar Council set up a committee on QCs and the Monopolies Commission began its inquiry into restrictive professional practices. A minority on the committee favoured abolition.

Mr Arnold said after yesterday's annual meeting of the Bar that he considered the issue to have been killed for only a few years. The Bar Council itself supported the appointment of "slits" by the Lord Chancellor.

"There is undoubtedly a specific technique to be learned in dealing with complicated cases. This is not going to be learned by an ordinary barrister doing run-of-the-mill cases," QCs gathered more experience of such cases.

"If you have two ranks there is the probability that you can take the leading rank away from small cases so that the

techniques involved in more complicated cases can be learned. A silk has more time to perfect his knowledge of the craft."

He believed the system whereby the Lord Chancellor chose QCs worked tolerably well.

The Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, told the annual meeting: "I know that nothing will ever interfere with the great principles of the presumption of innocence."

It had been said that the balance was too far in favour of the accused. But whatever restoration of balance or removal of imbalance was eventually decided those great principles would remain.

Sir Peter gave a warning that a counsel should never by his conduct prolong or extend the proper length of a trial. "If he does he deserves, and should receive, the rigorous censure of his profession."

Mr Arnold hoped that sex discrimination would be removed from the profession. Only 160 women were among the 2,700 barristers and a committee

Ulster's night of explosions

From SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

Violence is so routine in Ulster that it took people until about mid-day yesterday to realise the province had in fact suffered the worst night of terrorism for several months.

No fewer than eleven large explosions damaged property in Belfast, Londonderry and FORTY and 14 people were hurt including a young waitress, a sleeping infant, and a mother of six.

The night's bombings had no definite theme, except for the usual attacks on electricity installations (in Belfast) a library and a Customs post (near Londonderry) and a community centre and courthouse in Portadown.

The most destructive device exploded shortly before 3.30 a.m. yesterday in an all night cafe in the Belfast city centre. It totally destroyed the cafe, injuring 10 customers and the waitress. It also severely damaged the office of the "Daily Express" above and an RAF recruiting office next door.

For a motive to this incident one has a variety of choices. The RAF office is a natural target, and like the Army and Navy offices has been damaged before.

The cafe may have been attacked because it is reportedly the place where police patrolmen and Special Branch officers take a late night

snack, or because the proprietor allegedly refuses to employ Roman Catholics.

The most likely target, however, was the "Daily Express" offices upstairs. The paper said last night that the building would probably have to be rebuilt.

The "Daily Mirror" printing plant was destroyed earlier this month. This could indicate a deliberate campaign against those newspapers which have been less charitable to the terrorists in recent weeks.

The "Daily Express" London office was warned two weeks ago its offices in Ireland might be attacked. The "Daily Mail", which also has an office in Belfast, received its warning this week.

Yesterday's explosions brought the total number of explosions this month alone to 82. People are getting into a test match frame of mind—two more nights and can they make it a 100?

STOP PRESS

1p on large loaf likely

A 1p increase in the price of a large loaf at the end of next month was predicted yesterday by Mr Morris Zimmerman, director of the National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers.

He said the rise was most probable since bakery shop workers were to get a 14 per cent increase in pay from August 26, moving them between 11.75 and £2 a week more. "We went out of our way in February to keep prices down," he said. The increase "could only be described as 'very reasonable'."

Use of CS gas at siege 'correct'

The use of CS gas to end the siege of a house in Cricklewood, London, where three people were killed and a fourth was wounded, was a perfect demonstration of the purpose for which tear gas was intended, Scotland Yard said yesterday.

A man was detained after the siege. An injured girl believed to be his sister, was said to be in hospital to be "out of danger."

The man, who had been warned, rushed out of the bathroom after police bored a hole in the ceiling and fired a shell of CS gas. He had a knife in each hand.

The dead were named Winston McKenzie, his wife Enna, and Richard Simms, believed to be his son-in-law.

The Wehley and Scott gas gun—brought into use for the first time in the Metropolitan Police District—was exhibited by Police Sergeant James White, aged 34, the Scotland Yard marksman who fired the shell.

The gas was used only after consultation with Deputy Assistant Commissioner John Gerrard, who is in charge of the operations department of the Yard's administrative branch. This gas is not and never has been seen as a riot weapon for the Metropolitan Police.

Pay talks adjourn

Pay talks for about 11,000 lecturers in teacher training colleges in England and Wales were adjourned to September after five hours of talks in London yesterday. An offer was made but not accepted.

Tax work will soar with VAT

By MARK ARNOLD-FORSTER

The introduction of a value-added tax—if Britain joins the Common Market—will bring between 1½ million and 2 million people working by law to file special quarterly tax returns to a Treasury source.

The prospect of having to deal with 1½ million extra tax returns each year is a discreet commotion in the Revenue and one of Ministers, for their part, are working to ensure that this new administrative burden, which will be added to the income tax returns new owner file once a year.

The publication in the autumn of the Value-Added Tax Bill seems certain to be a uneasy dimension to the great debate about the Common Market.

Traders to carry on for VAT

CBI prices doomed—P

The Confederation of British Industry's pledge to hold down prices would collapse in ridicule and confusion, Mr Enoch Powell said at Dingwall, Ross and Cromarty, last night.

"Admittedly there is little risk in such a phorbey, because the formbook is conclusive," he said. Whenever a prices and incomes policy had been tried, notably in 1961, 1964, and 1966, the result had been the same.

"Within the total of whatever money there is, individual prices must find their own level relative to one another. Nothing can prevent it. The attempt to hold down the price of goods

Dry and warm to

THE WEATHER

WARM AND DRY IN AUGUST

WEATHER prospects for August are warmer and drier than usual, the Meteorological Office said yesterday. The long-range forecast is for a rather unsettled spell during the first few days, with thunder rain at times in many places. "However, over the month as a whole a fair amount of fine weather is likely, with dry days occurring more often than usual for August."

Sunshine will be probably above average in England and Wales and near average over Scotland and

Northern Ireland. Mean monthly temperature is expected to be above the seasonal average in all districts. Rainfall will probably be below average over most of England and Wales although some heavy falls in thunderstorms here and there. Over Scotland and Northern Ireland rainfall is expected to be near average.

Temperatures were above average over France and England during the past month, but over the Balkans, North Scandinavia, and Central Canada were below average.

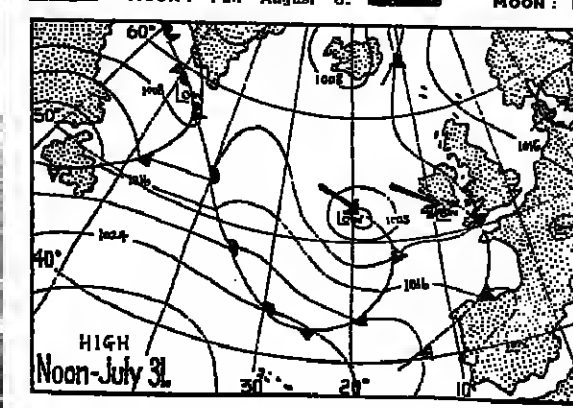
AROUND BRITAIN									
Report for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:	Sunshine hrs.	Rain mm.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Wind dir.	Wind sp.	Humidity %	Cloud %	Notes
EAST COAST									
London	12.7	0.0	21.0	13.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Birmingham	12.5	0.0	20.0	12.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Manchester	12.0	0.0	19.0	11.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Cardiff	11.0	0.0	18.0	10.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Edinburgh	10.0	0.0	17.0	9.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
SOUTH COAST									
Bournemouth	12.0	0.0	20.0	12.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Exeter	11.0	0.0	19.0	11.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Reading	10.0	0.0	18.0	10.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Gloucester	9.0	0.0	17.0	9.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Swansea	8.0	0.0	16.0	8.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
SCOTLAND									
Glasgow	7.0	0.0	15.0	7.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Edinburgh	6.0	0.0	14.0	6.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Aberdeen	5.0	0.0	13.0	5.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Inverness	4.0	0.0	12.0	4.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
London	12.7	0.0	21.0	13.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny

AROUND THE WORLD									
Report for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:	Sunshine hrs.	Rain mm.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Wind dir.	Wind sp.	Humidity %	Cloud %	Notes
EUROPE									
Paris	12.0	0.0	20.0	12.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Rome	11.0	0.0	19.0	11.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Berlin	10.0	0.0	18.0	10.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Amsterdam	9.0	0.0	17.0	9.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
AFRICA									
Cairo	12.0	0.0	20.0	12.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Nairobi	11.0	0.0	19.0	11.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Accra	10.0	0.0	18.0	10.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
ASIA									
Delhi	12.0	0.0	20.0	12.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Tokyo	11.0	0.0	19.0	11.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Singapore	10.0	0.0	18.0	10.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
OCEANIA									
Sydney	12.0	0.0	20.0	12.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Melbourne	11.0	0.0	19.0	11.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Auckland	10.0	0.0	18.0	10.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny



This satellite view of the earth's cloud cover (white), received by Ambassador College satellite station in Hertfordshire, shows most of Britain and an extensive area of Europe with cloudless skies. Some snow can be seen on the Alps. High pressure to the SE of Britain is delaying the approach of a new and cold front. This means the weekend will start warm and sunny but cloud and some rain is likely by tomorrow.

PASSENGER									
Report for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:	Sunshine hrs.	Rain mm.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Wind dir.	Wind sp.	Humidity %	Cloud %	Notes
EUROPE									
Paris	12.0	0.0	20.0	12.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Rome	11.0	0.0	19.0	11.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Berlin	10.0	0.0	18.0	10.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Amsterdam	9.0	0.0	17.0	9.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
AFRICA									
Cairo	12.0	0.0	20.0	12.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Nairobi	11.0	0.0	19.0	11.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Accra	10.0	0.0	18.0	10.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
ASIA									
Delhi	12.0	0.0	20.0	12.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
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Singapore	10.0	0.0	18.0	10.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
OCEANIA									
Sydney	12.0	0.0	20.0	12.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Melbourne	11.0	0.0	19.0	11.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny
Auckland	10.0	0.0	18.0	10.0	SW	10	70	70	Sunny



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